MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,594 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HONOR TELEGRAPH AND AIR UNITS FOR GALLANT SERVICE IN MALAYA; CITATIONS ISSUED BY YAMASHITA

His Majesty Hears of Meritorious Deeds Of Valiant Men

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Cable Laid Across Johore Strait Under Enemy Fire — Photographs Taken From Air

The War Ministry announced yesterday that His Majesty the Emperor had been apprised of the citations which the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita had conferred upon two more of the units under his command.

The units which were honored by having their acts of heroism in the Malay campaign called to His Imperial Majesty's attention are the Iibuchi Telegraph Unit and the Nitahara Air Unit.

The exploits of these two units aided greatly in the successful carrying out of the Malay operations which ended for all practical purposes with the capture of Singapore Island.

Unit Maintained Communications

To the Iibuchi Telegraph Unit goes much of the credit for the maintenance of the more important of lines of communication for the Japanese Forces engaged in the historic drive through Malay Peninsula.

Among the feats for which the company will go down in the history of Japanese warfare is the very distinguished service rendered by it in laying a submarine cable which was essential to the successful crossing of the Strait of Johore by Lieutenant-General Yamashita's army in its offensive against Singapore Island.

Nitahara Unit Supplied Information

The Nitahara Air Unit, operating over an area covered with thickets and forests, managed to obtain information which was found of great use to Lieutenant-General Yamashita's forces when it came to the storming of Singapore Island.

At the time the units were honored by Lieutenant-General Yamashita, people in gratitude to them referred to the Iibuchi Telegraph Unit as the ear of the forces conducting the historic operations and the Nitahara Air Unit as the eye.

The War Ministry announcement, released at 4 p.m. on Saturday, follows:

War Ministry Announcement

"Citations were previously issued by Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay area to the Iibuchi Telegraph Unit and the Nitahara Air Unit both of which rendered distinguished services in the Malay campaign. The honor won by them has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Citation to Iibuchi Unit

The citation issued to the Iibuchi Telegraph Unit follows:

"Issued to
The Iibuchi Telegraph Unit:

"On January 8, as soon as it joined in the Malay campaign, the unit quickly went about mending and securing the main line of communications which had been severely damaged by the enemy and which lay along the railway between Sungkai and Kuala Lumpur, the task involving the mopping-up of remnants of the defeated enemy forces and the removing of ground mines laid by the enemy.

"Subsequently, under severe enemy fire and at great hazards, it contrived to see that contact was always maintained between the headquarters of the Matsui Unit and the headquarters of the supreme commander. These acts were helpful to the direction of operations in the area where the main force was in action.

"At the commencement of the operations for the reduction of Singapore, the company was ordered to establish a line of communications between the commanding station of the headquarters of the supreme commander and the Matsui Unit and another which was to be

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Capt. Ichiro Iibuchi, and Col. Kenjiro Nitahara.

DEEDS OF THE TWO DARING UNITS

The Iibuchi Telegraph Unit was ordered to repair six communication lines along the railroad line of 120 kilometers between Sungkai and Kuala Lumpur, in face of a violent squall. They commenced operations from January 8 removing mines planted in various places, and also engaging in fierce combats, completing repairs with lightning speed by the 14th. The number of fallen telephone posts replaced were 129, whole lines cut off 20, and partially disconnected lines 40.

On the 15th without time for rest the unit was ordered to make communication connections between the headquarters and the Matsui Unit. Although frequently bombed by enemy planes and many of their men killed or wounded, the unit tenaciously pushed forward, reaching Labis by the 23rd. From this point the lines were so badly cut down that the unit had to cut down rubber trees for poles and make other light apparatus to continue their work. They reached Sukudai on the 31st, making possible the guidance of operations of the main forces. When preparations were undertaken from February 2 for attack on Singapore, in order to conceal our plans, the unit crept into the jungles, crossed swamps to the mouth of the Marani River, with the men carrying on their backs the material needed for the construction of light apparatus.

Ordered to Lay Cable

The time had at last come for the attack on Singapore and the unit was ordered to lay an underground cable in the Johore Strait. The men worked all night during the 8th making preparations. At 12.00 a.m. of the 9th, in coordination with the first batch of infantry landed; a small unit under the leadership of Sub-Lieutenant Izumi commenced operations amid the bursting of enemy bombs, completing the sinking of the cable by 2:30 a.m.

The second operation was also successful, and thus in unison with the advance of the infantry units communications between the headquarters and the Matsui Unit were assured. The unit pushed up to the front line early in the morning of the 11th. Crossing fire with the enemy, the unit successfully stretched the communication lines one and a half kilometers northwest of Bukit Timah. The speed with which operations were undertaken preceding the coming of the headquarters is certainly deserving of special mention.

Damage Terrific

The damage to the lines resulting from the furious fighting was terrific and from the unit commander down, men were distributed along the line to protect it, enveloped in the smoke from the guns. To the last minute the unit kept guard over communication connections, fulfilling their duties as the telegraph corps, the nervous system and the ear of the headquarters commander.

The Nitahara Air Unit, operating from the Singora airfield as its base, about the middle of December rendered great services in enabling the Matsui Unit to cross the Thai-Malay border in the face of various disadvantageous conditions. It carried out reconnaissance of the enemy's condition and rendered services in making smooth the liaison of Japanese units in the direction of Alor Star Sungei Patany. It also cooperated with the Tabi Unit to help fighting in the Kota Bahru area. With the progress of the ground operations late in December, the unit moved its base to Alor Star and Sungei Patany. It assisted the Matsui Unit in crossing the Perak River along its left bank and led that unit in its pursuit of the enemy's reconnaissance of the enemy in the sector between Kuala Kansar and Kuala Lumpur was also carried out.

When the Watanabe Unit was operating on the sea the air unit reconnoitered the enemy warships near Selangor and found a suitable landing place. During the period from late in December to the middle of January, the air unit again moved its bases to Taiping and Ipoh, when the ground units advanced quickly. When Kuala Lumpur was subjected to intensive attacks, the air unit gave cooperation to the ground units, making easy the fall of Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated States of Malay. Later, the air unit rendered valuable services in the fighting preceding Singapore. Reconnaissance of the enemy warships in the Malacca Strait was also carried out. From the middle of January on, the war entered the last stage, that of pursuit. The enemy was nearing its death-throes and its planes counter-attacked furiously, desperately, but the unit paid no heed to the danger and concentrated on carrying out its duties. A part of the unit operated on the east coast, around Kuantan and Mershin and worked in close cooperation with the Tabi and Oniwa units.

Cooperated in Singapore Attack

The activities of the unit increased in intensity during the days between January 31st when the Imperial Forces reached Johore Bahru and February 15th when Singapore finally fell. Its bases were moved nearer and nearer the front lines and it cooperated with the artillery in its bombardment of Singapore from Johore Bahru, and at the same time contributed greatly to the Japanese victory by photographing and scouting enemy positions and fortifications from extremely low altitudes in spite of the severe anti-aircraft fire.

After the Imperial Forces crossed the Johore Strait, the unit acted as a liaison unit between the various land forces, directed artillery fire, and in every way made possible the swift advance of the land forces. It was this Nitahara Unit which dropped the notes addressed to the enemy commander urging him to surrender.

Singapore fell on February 15th and the Malay campaign ended in a glorious victory for the Imperial Forces. The Nitahara Unit acted all through the campaign in strict cooperation with the land forces and its part in the victory was of great importance.

Unit Commander Ichiro Iibuchi

Resident of 161 Shinkawaramachi in Sendai. Graduated from the Sendai Engineering School in 1925. Entered the Second Regiment of Engineers in 1927 as a second class private. Became Second Lieutenant in 1936. Has been attached to the communication corps in North China, attached to the headquarters in Central China, and was Company Commander of a communication corps.

Unit Commander Kenjiro Nitahara

Resident of Kiyamura in Fukuoka Prefecture. Graduate of the Military Academy and has been instructor at the Military Academy. Member of the Aeronautical Headquarters, attached to the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, and Unit Commander of an air corps.

LIAISON MEET IN HSINKING HAS ENDED SUCCESSFULLY

Last-Day Session Discusses Peace Preservation, Agriculture, Economics

Domei

HSINKING, August 28.—The three-day liaison conference held here between Japanese and Manchoukuo representatives to discuss matters concerning the development of Manchoukuo came to a successful end today.

In the last day's session, which opened at the Soldiers Hall here at 9.00 a.m. today, Manchoukuo and Japanese officials connected with peace preservation, agricultural and economic affairs explained matters under their respective jurisdiction.

In the afternoon, Japanese officials of the Overseas Ministry reported on the dispatching of Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Fundamental Problem Regarding Unity Within Japan Proper

ASAHI—In the recent conference held among the chiefs of the different departments of general affairs, the main issues discussed included the annual budget of the 1943 fiscal year, abolition and reorganization of the different organs in the prefectural as well as municipal governments, and the Government bill calling for the curtailment and simplification of the administrative organs. As has been clearly pointed out by Premier Hideki Tojo, a national unity based on a more solid foundation is an urgent necessity, and the fact that a village or town society has been placed under the strict charge of those directly connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association would go a long way toward illustrating that such stronger national unity is of utmost importance today when Japan is carrying on the current War of Greater East Asia which, according to all indications will be prolonged.

To realize the ideal of bringing into being a wartime national structure bolstered by total national strength is not an easy task. However, such a national structure is indispensable in a protracted war. The indications are that the projected strengthening of the thought or propaganda war, as well as the consolidation of the national structure do not seem difficult to be effected, in view of the strenuous efforts which are to be directed in this direction by the conference which is scheduled to be held during the latter part

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GERMANS RAIN HEAVY BOMBS ON STALINGRAD

Also Drop Leaflets Announcing Date on Which the City Will Be Entered

TANK BATTLE IS RAGING

Huge Fires Caused in Center of Metropolis Following Terrific Air Attacks

(By Arrangement With the Asahi)

KUIBISHEV, August 28.—Soviet papers declare that the German Forces are using every bit of their strength to take Stalingrad at any price and huge numbers of reinforcements are arriving steadily.

The battle for Stalingrad is reaching the height of fury on land and in the air and the Red troops are counter-attacking the Germans at numerous points. Fleets of the Luftwaffe subjected the central par. of Stalingrad to an earth-shaking bombing on Friday and huge fires have been caused. The German air arm also released leaflets over the city stating the date upon which the Army of the Reich will enter the Soviet stronghold, this attempting to lower the morale of the population. The situation continues to be critical for the Soviets.

Fighting Is Intense

(By Arrangement With the Asahi)

ZURICH, August 82.—As the Germans move closer to Stalingrad fighting is increasing on against the city. The Soviet offensive started on the central front is meant as an aid to the fight for Stalingrad and is progressing with extreme ferocity. Moscow circles even claim successes in these movements, but it is believed that they mean little to the German advance.

The Germans have advanced within 50 kilometers of Stalingrad but Germans circles state that Soviet defenses are exceedingly well defended and that the fight for Stalingrad is comparable to that of Sebastopol. Thus, the final stage in the battle for Stalingrad, it is believed, will take the form of seige warfare, and huge assault guns and howitzers are being brought up.

The Soviets have rushed up reserve mechanized units and Marshal Timoshenko has attempted a counter-attack in order to stem the German tide without success.

According to reports in Swiss papers, Berlin circles admit, with the spirited resistance of the Soviet troops and the new offensive meant as an aid to the battle for Stalingrad in mind, that the Soviet Army is the strongest army the Germans have met so far.

Nazis Apply More Pressure

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—According to Moscow information, German forces are concentrating powerful air reinforcements in the sector southwest of Stalingrad, while Reich ground troops successfully formed a strong wedge upon the Soviet position in the same area.

Germans Approach Novorossisk

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—All reports indicate that German forces operating in south of Krasnodar pierced through the Krymskaya terrain, about 70 miles west of Krasnodar.

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MAJOR HIRAKUSHI TELLS WHY JAPAN WILL DEFEAT U.S. AND BRITISH ENEMIES

This Country's National Polity and Race of Superior Order Not Merely in Field of Arms But Also in Culture

By MAJOR TAKASHI HIRAKUSHI
Army Press Section, Imperial Headquarters,
Written for Japan Times and Advertiser

Japan is a country which has at the head of the State a Holy Son of Heaven descended from a line unbroken for ages eternal and below are a united people known from old as the Yamato race. From top to bottom the nation is of one mind and the whole nation basks in the sunlight of Imperial Virtues. Moreover, the people are exceedingly intelligent, full of the spirit of inquiry and constantly seeking to improve their lot and to achieve progress. At the same time, they are traditionally inspired by the call of arms.

Our national polity and race are of a superior order not merely in the field of arms but also in culture and civilization. At all times the Japanese are striving for cultural and technological progress and this has enabled the Japanese Empire to build up the splendid position it now enjoys. For my part, I shall as a soldier, confine myself to the field of arms in what follows:

In order to win a war three vital factors must be taken into account. The first is intrepidity; second, skilled warfare and third, efficient arms. Intrepidity is a moral factor, while skilled warfare and efficient arms primarily have to do with matter.

From the moral point of view, since war is a game of tag with death, it is essential that there should be great courage and fortitude. The root of valor is indifference to the loss of one's life. This boils down to an active spirit of self-sacrifice. For the Japanese, the source of this spirit of sacrifice lies in offering their services to His Majesty the Emperor and to the country. Such is Yamato-damashii, Nippon-damashii or Nippon-seishin. Poets call this the "alert spirit" or "overflowing vigor". In the first article on loyalty, of the Imperial Precepts to Soldiers and Sailors granted by the late Emperor Meiji, it is enjoined:

Must be Imbued With Spirit

"Who that is born in this land could be wanting in the spirit of grateful service to it? No soldier or sailor, especially, can be considered of any use unless this spirit be strong within him."

Again:

"Bear in mind that moral probity is weightier than a mountain, while death is lighter than a feather."

Loyalty is here expressed as service to the country unto death and no mention is made of loyalty to the Emperor Himself. The Precepts end with the following words:

"If ye, Soldiers and Sailors, in obedience to Our instructions, will observe and practise these principles and fulfil your duty of grateful service to the country, it will be a source of joy not to Ourselves alone, but to all the people of Japan."

We fighting men understand that to die for our country in accordance with the instructions of His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo is in itself loyalty to His Majesty and that loyalty to the Emperor is at once service to our country. To serve our country means to safeguard our country. For a soldier to fulfil his duty of safeguarding his country is of course a source of joy to all. Thus in our country loyalty to the Emperor and safeguarding of the country are one and the same thing, ideas that are inseparable.

On Rock of Security

For soldiers to fight in the spirit of service to their country unto death, to overwhelm and annihilate the enemy and thereby make our armed might shine before the world would be for them to place the Empire on a rock of security and, at the same time, would be for His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo to realize the cherished hopes of His Majesty's Ancestral Spirits. It is this point that is brought out in the passage which says that it will be a source of joy to His Majesty if soldiers will observe and practice His Majesty's instructions.

Such a declaration as this would be impossible for the sovereigns of European countries with short histories of 200 or 300 years and only the Holy Son of Heaven who rules over us can grace us with such words in this land where "Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Oura Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue."

Major Takashi Hirakushi

A Japanese soldier when dying on a field of battle shouts: "Long live Your Majesty?" This may be regarded as the acme of self-sacrificing spirit identified with the Japanese soldier. It is this spirit that makes the Japanese soldier so valiant.

Are Americans and Europeans, then, necessarily lacking in valor? Certainly not. Have they a similar spirit of self-sacrifice? They have. But the root of their self-sacrificing spirit lies elsewhere. To cite an old story, in one of the wars in Switzerland, an army encountered an enemy force coming on in a wall of spears. The army could not advance. One brave warrior leapt forward and took hold of several spears. Naturally he was impaled; but his side gained courage by the breach he had made in the enemy formation and by charging at once won victory over their foe. When the hero was about to go to his death he asked his comrades to "look after my wife and children."

The Japanese Spirit

Where a Japanese warrior would have said, "Long live Your Majesty," a European knight said: "Look after my wife and children." The Japanese spirit of service to the country has its counterpart in the European love of wife and children. Since not all officers and men have a wife and children, let us say love for a girl or woman. With them, love turned national or ethical becomes patriotism and when it is legalized it becomes the duty to safeguard one's country. When I heard that in the United States and Britain they were at present mobilizing women to inspire men with patriotism, I realized that my surmise had not been erroneous.

In this way their spirit of sacrifice differs from ours at the root. With us, when our soldiers or sailors gain a glorious victory through the crystallization of their intense loyalty, they are granted an Imperial Rescript praising them for the deed. The officers and men who have received the gracious words are so deeply moved that they pledge even greater victories in the future. With Europeans and Americans, on the other hand, neither a message from the British King nor a speech of President Roosevelt praising and inciting them to further efforts is received with enthusiasm but some even consider such a gesture an instigation to murder or to get one's self killed. Far better for them than such a word of appreciation is smile of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

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Spirit of Self-Sacrifice of Our Soldiers One of Main Reasons

CITES MANY FACTORS

Americans and Europeans Do Not Possess Same Spirit As the Japanese

Why the United States and Britain will be defeated is convincingly set forth in a significant article written for the Japan Times and Advertiser by Major Takashi Hirakushi of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

One of the primary reasons for the defeat of Japan's enemies, Major Hirakushi declares, is the spirit of self-sacrifice, identified with the Japanese soldier, to serve His Majesty the Emperor.

It is this spirit that makes the Japanese soldier so valiant, the Major says. And the importance he attaches to this characteristic is easily seen when he states that in order to win a war three vital factors must be taken into account: first, intrepidity; second, warfare; and third, efficient arms.

Americans and Europeans are not lacking in the spirit of self-sacrifice, but theirs differs from the Japanese in that it is based on "love of wife and children", the Major says. In this connection, he points out that where Japanese soldiers or sailors would be stirred to pledge themselves to greater deeds when granted an Imperial Rescript for brilliant achievements. American and Europeans under similar circumstances would have no such reaction to commendations from the British King or President Roosevelt. Some of them even consider such a gesture as an instigation to murder or to get one's self killed. He says: "Far better for them than such a word of appreciation is a smile of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek or of Mrs. Roosevelt, or better still, a kiss from a Hollywood actress. Consequently, if the women back home degenerate, the future of the war, for them, becomes pitch black."

Matchless Training

As another factor for his assertion why the United States and Britain will go down to defeat in the ar, Major Hirakushi cites the matchless training of "our land, sea and air forces, their skilled warfare and efficient arms." He adds that the Japanese are of small stature but they are quick and accurate in their movements and endowed with great manual dexterity.

The Major also points out that Japan is favored by the fact that the country is situated in the temperate zone extending from northeast to southwest, in a long strip, so that the people are accustomed to both severe cold and intense heat. The people too have been made vigorous by the rough waves of the Western Pacific where the climate is extremely changeable—factors which have doubly strengthened Japan's position, the Major says.

Another factor for Japan's strength, the Major states, is the principle of its womanhood which takes pride in bearing many children and rearing them. Because of this traditional virtue of Japan's womanhood, he says the country has a population of 100,000,000 which is covering the needs of the battle and home fronts. In this connection, he attributes the fate of France to lack of men. He adds that Britain has been forced to go on its knees to beg for aid from Chungking, the Soviet Union and the United States because of its small population.

Britain and the United States themselves suffered from predisposing causes of defeat, the Major states. At heart, each member of the so-called ABCD alliance differed in opinion from the other, and afforded a good opportunity for Japan to beat the enemy to the draw, he says.

Speaking on the weak points in an alliance of nations, the Major says that in the matter of armed forces, each nation on the enemy side had a different military organization to start with, and coordination accordingly suffered.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the Major predicts the defeat of the United States and Britain.

TELLS WHY ALLIES WILL BE DEFEATED

(Continued From Page 1)

or of Mrs. Roosevelt, or better still, a kiss from a Hollywood actress.

Due to Moral Corruption

Consequently, if the women back home degenerate, the future of the war, for them, becomes pitch black. In the first European War, the Austrian army took the lead in losing its will to fight; the Italians did not shine; the Russians were defeated time and again and the Germans finally collapsed—all because, behind the scenes, relations between men and women at home had become corrupted. On the other hand, Britain and France were successful to the last because their war leaders did not neglect to incite women to stiffen the morale of the nation. The big task with them is constantly to fan the hatred of their women folk for the enemy and to feed their determination to win.

Next we must turn to the material side of war.

The superiority of the Yamato race lies, as I have said, in its intelligence and willingness to learn. As seen in its architecture, castle building, sword-making and numerous other arts and sciences, it has adopted the fruits of foreign civilization, digested them well and used them for the improvement and advancement of its own civilization. The Japanese are of small stature but they are quick and accurate in their movements and endowed with great manual dexterity. These points have immeasurably contributed to the matchless training of our land, sea and air forces, their skilled warfare and efficient arms.

Our nation is favored also by the fact that the country is situated in the temperate zone extending from northeast to southwest in a long strip, so that the people is accustomed to both severe cold and intense heat. Moreover, owing to the fact that the country is a chain of islands the people have been toughened and tempered by the rough waves of the western Pacific where the weather is extremely changeable. These things have doubly strengthened Japan's position.

Japan's Womanhood

Another important factor for Japan's strength is the principle of its womanhood which takes pride in bearing many children and bringing them up. Prolificity has always been a virtue with our womenfolk, as the old saying indicates; "Children are a treasure of the land". Thus we have a population of 100,000,000 which is covering the needs of the battlelines and the home front. France was so miserably defeated because it was short of men, while Britain has been compelled to go on its knees to beg for the aid of over-populated China, the Soviet Union and the United States on account of its small population.

From the foregoing it is seen that the many superior traits and advantageous conditions of the Japanese have proved the undoing of Britain and the United States.

Further, Britain and the United States themselves suffered from predisposing causes of defeat. In the first place, there are various weak points in an alliance of nations. Politically there are bound to be various discrepancies in interests or circumstances and much bargaining for the best cut or a clash of feelings. Even if an agreement could be reached, it often proves too late to do much good. As perceived in the fact that Lord Halifax was quite busy at Washington while the American-Japanese negotiations were continuing, Britain probably desired to see the United States come to an agreement with Japan. The Dutch and Australians left it all to the discretion of Britain, while nothing could have annoyed Chungking more than to bear witness to an agreement between Japan and the United States. The Roosevelt Administration was in a dilemma because if it complied with the wishes of Britain it would be incurring the displeasure of Chungking. There was also internal politics to be considered. Thus the allied forces could not be moved at will by the British. At heart each member of the ABCD alliance differed in opinion from the other. Such a situation afforded a good opportunity for Japan to beat the enemy to the draw.

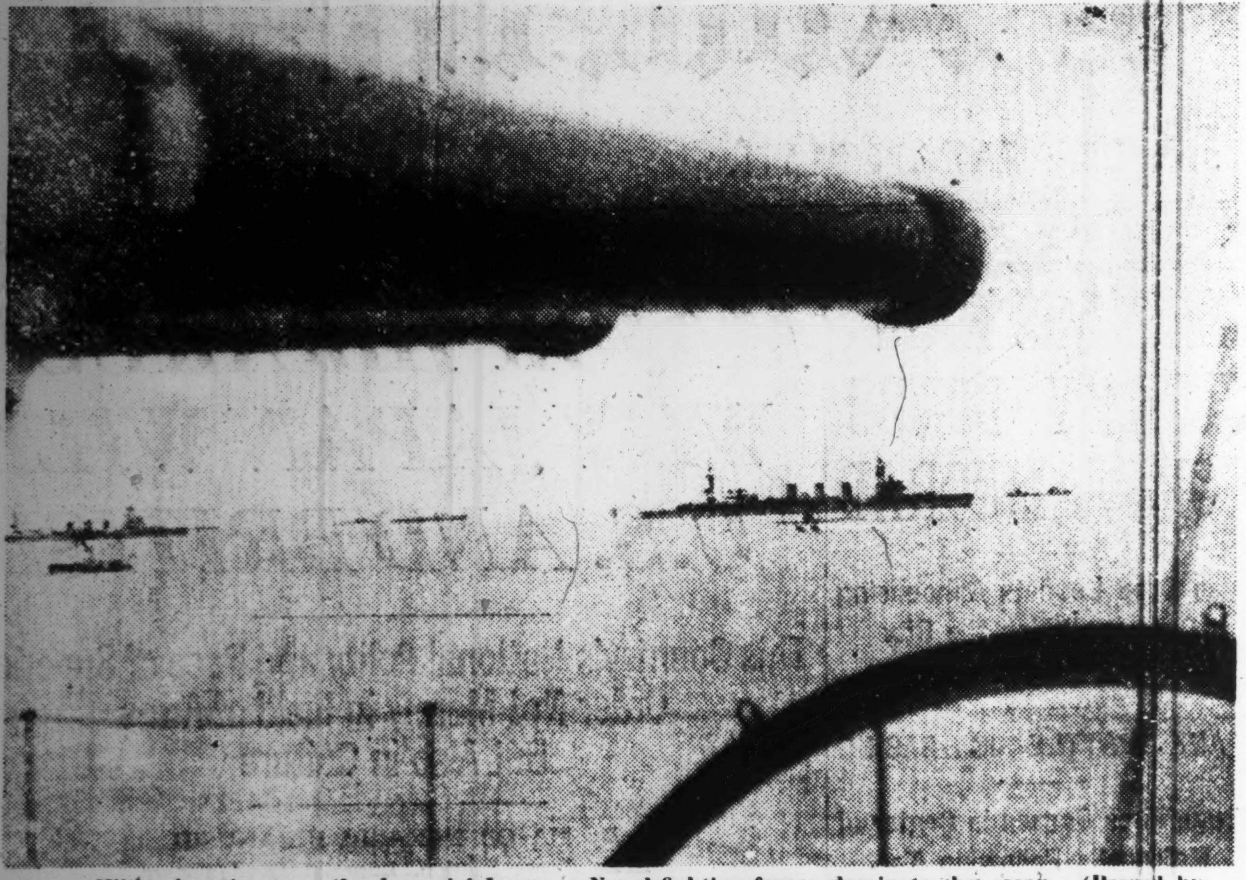
Weak Points of Combined Army

Also in the matter of armed forces themselves, each nation had a different military organization, varying qualities, different capacity, divergent command and leadership and consequently it was difficult to exercise general command over the Allied armies. Powers and responsibilities were separate, so that quarrels, dissension and alienation were liable to occur at the least provocation. Such are the weak points of a combined army. Moreover, in the present war, the British and Americans mostly used colonial soldiers. The quality of the fighting men, therefore, was naturally of the lowest. In leading them, the white masters barely managed to force them to fight by abominable abuses against the Japanese Army in order to rouse their enmity. Thus made to fight against their will, most of the men on the field had no clear idea as to what they were fighting for. In addition, the battlefield was usually located in an area conquered by the enemy country, while the native inhabitants had historical connections and even racial ties with the Japanese. Consequently, they were favorably disposed toward the Japanese Army and worked for its convenience. Those aspiring to gain independence on the strength of Japanese arms communicated and cooperated with the attackers, so that the Allied forces were sorely at a disadvantage.

In this way it will be seen that the United States and Britain will suffer from all the minus factors of their fighting strength while Japan has all the plus factors. Any person with a little algebra will understand that by the law of signs the absolute difference in fighting strength between the two sides will be the sum of the absolute values of the factors on both sides.

It is from such a standpoint that I account for the defeat of the United States and Britain.

Impregnable Defense of the Sea



With gigantic guns, the Imperial Japanese Naval fighting forces dominate the ocean. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Today's Press Comments

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of next month, under the auspices of the Central Cooperative Council. However, to actualize the needed national defense livelihood under wartime conditions so as to enable Japan to emerge victorious in a protracted war is no doubt attended with considerable difficulty and therefore it could be successfully done only when what has been set forth in the foregoing passages are executed.

Allied Mistakes

MIYAKO—With the continued defeats suffered by the British it is natural that angry voices of criticism have been raised against Churchill. Churchill is not fit to weild power alone and direct the policies of his armed forces. He is an amateur when it comes to military strategy. But the source of the great British headache lies in the fact that there is nobody who can replace him.

Britain has been blaming its leaders for the defeats of its armies and commander after commander has been replaced. This is another laughable British mistake. That British armies everywhere have been dealt a continuous string of defeats is not solely the fault of its army leaders. Defeats cannot be turned to victories by the mere replacement of commanders. There must be some other reason for the British defeats.

We have "Yamato Damashii," a tradition throughout history, and we have technical training, gained after long years of intense training. Our enemies do not have these important requirements for victory.

Dispatch of Special Mission to China

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Government is to dispatch to China a special mission made up of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Minister of Communications and Overseas Affairs.

The move is intended to convey to the National Government of China, Japan's sense of the acts of friendship performed by that Government to us, including the visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Japan in June last year to pay his respects to the Imperial Family and the dispatch of Foreign Minister Chu Min-i to our country in May of this year to make proposals of closer cooperation between Japan and China in the great work of realizing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under the Japan-China Basic Treaty concluded in the fall of 1940, Japan and China are to share the fate of each other.

This relationship of Japan and China was made clear in the statement issued by President Wang some time ago on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the capital of China to Nanking. He made the memorable statement to the effect that China cannot exist without Japan and that failing conclusive Japanese victory in the War of Greater East Asia, East Asia will be condemned to permanent bondage.

President Wang in the same statement branded Chungking, which has allowed itself to be at the beck and call of America and Britain without regard for the great cause for which both Japan and China are fighting, as the common enemy of all the nations and races of Greater East Asia.

A special Japanese mission is leaving for China at a time when the prospect for the people of China is bright, after they have ended the Nanking Treaty and after all hostile American and British forces have been driven out of Greater East Asia. We have no doubt that the people of China will be deeply moved by the presence of the Japanese special mission in their midst. We are sure that the dispatch of the special mission will forge closer ties of cooperation between Japan and China.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO 2 BRAVE UNITS

(Continued From Page 1)

the future main line of communication.

"On the night of February 8 it set itself to act in concert with the first party of infantrymen of the Matsui Unit to be landed. Under violent enemy artillery fire it speedily and with daring accomplished the most arduous task of laying a submarine cable under the very eyes of the enemy. This exploit made it possible for communications to be securely established between both sides of Johore Strait.

"Later it managed to keep in close touch with the vanguard of a force battling ahead. It succeeded in constructing an emergency system of communications with material transported by physical labor. It lost no time in repairing the line when it was cut by enemy fire, which was of frequent occurrence.

"The services which were rendered by it, and which were helpful to the direction of the operations of the Imperial Forces, are recognized as being of a distinguished nature.

"A citation is hereby issued to the above unit.

"February 15, 1942.

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Malay Area."

Citation to Nitahara Unit

The citation issued to the Nitahara Air Unit follows:

"Issued to The Nitahara Air Unit:

"In the Malay campaign the above unit, led by the commander after whom it is called, cooperated closely with the operations of the forces on the ground.

"The members, acting singlehandedly, at some times under severe fire from enemy anti-aircraft batteries, at other times in a sky infested by enemy planes, contrived to ascertain the condition of the enemy in a land covered with close thickets and forests of gum trees where it was extremely difficult to reconnoiter the enemy.

"It also performed liaison duties. It was quick in seizing every opportunity to obtain information through reconnaissance which might be found useful when it came to the storming of Singapore. It carried out observations of the lay of the area, especially the roads and bridges therein.

"It was always employed in positive activities. It was always in action at the right time, and the information obtained by it, unfailingly of the right sort, was helpful to the direction of operations of the forces and to the guidance of the activities of the various units on the battlefield.

"These military services rendered by the unit are recognized as being distinguished.

"A citation is hereby issued to the unit.

"February 15, 1942.

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area."

State of Perak in Malaya Takes Steps To Follow National Self-Sufficiency Plan

Domei

IPOH, MALAY PENINSULA, August 29.—In line with the movement now being carried out throughout Malaya and Sumatra to make the two regions self-sufficient in foodstuffs, authorities of the State of Perak have instituted measures to open up more than 100,000 acres of new land for the cultivation of wheat, vegetables, maize, tapioca and other agricultural products.

Under the current plans, rubber plantations whose trees are too old for production will be turned over to the cultivation of the above products and the areas under cultivation by existing farms will be utilized to the fullest.

Aside from the 100,000 acres which will be devoted to the production of agricultural products, approximately 20,000 acres more will be made into rice paddies to increase the output of rice.

The production expansion plans now underway are expected to make the State of Perak 70 per cent self-sufficient in food by the end of this year.

Darwin Raided

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Port Darwin again was subjected to aerial bombardment last night by Japanese warplanes, General MacArthur's Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

Raided on August 27

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that Port Darwin was again raided yesterday by the Japanese Air Forces, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

Chief Officials Appointed

Lieutenant-General Takamasa Iseki, Lieutenant-General Masahisa Hata, Shiro Kobayashi, judge, and 24 others have been appointed chief civil administrators in the Southern Regions it was announced by the War Ministry Saturday, according to Domei.

2 EXCHANGE SHIPS NOW AT LOURENCO

City of Paris Arrives on Heels Of Tatuta With Nippon, Thai Repatriates

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 28.—The repatriation ship City of Paris, of 10,902 tons, which left Bombay on August 13 carrying on board approximately 800 Japanese and Thai evacuees from India, including 61 staff members of Japanese consular offices in India, Malaya and Burma, headed, by Consul-General Suyemasa Okamoto, made port here at 8 a.m. today

Six deaths among the repatriates occurred on board the City of Paris from malaria and dysentery, it was reported on the ship's arrival. Among sick cases on board the repatriation vessel is Consul-General Okamota, who formerly headed the Consulate-General in Singapore.

The repatriates were greeted on their arrival by members of the crew of the Tatuta Maru which had already arrived carrying Allied evacuees from Japan and East Asia.

The Japanese and Thai evacuees are scheduled to leave Lourenco Marques on board the Tatuta Maru together with Japanese repatriates from Britain headed by Shinichi Kamimura, acting Japanese Ambassador to London, who is expected to arrive here on August 31, and Japanese evacuees from Egypt, including Tadakatsu Suzuki, Japanese Minister to Egypt.

It is expected that approximately one week will be required before all necessary procedure for repatriation will be completed.

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Karuizawa
NIPPON-YA

Salon de Beauté
Karuizawa Branch
Main Street
Tokyo: 21, Zaimokucho, Azabu. (Near Roppongi)

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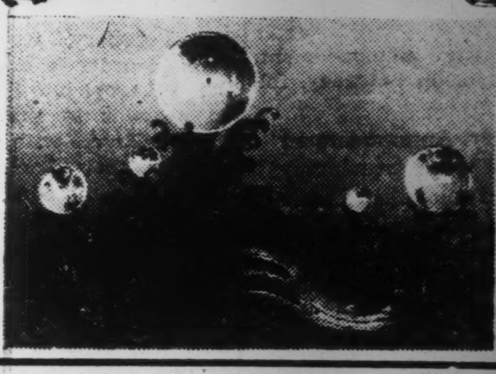
In Front of TENNIS COURT (Formerly Keio Tea House)

SUISHO-DO
Jewelry
Agate



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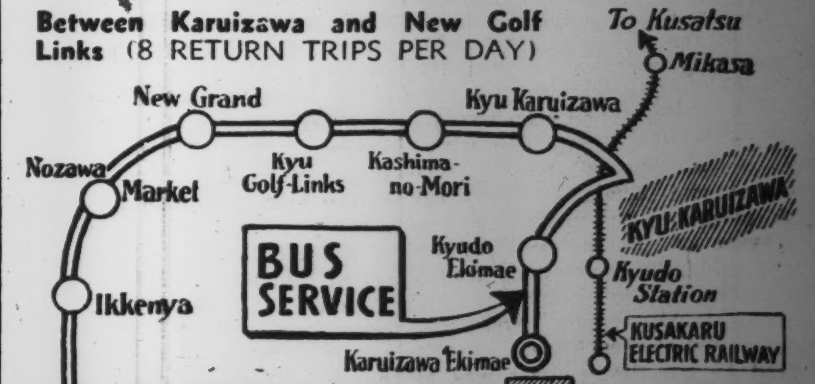

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SKETCHES ARE GIVEN OF SPECIAL ENVOYS

Baron Hiranuma Is Staunch Advocate of Preservation of National Character

Biographical sketches of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Mr. Hachiro Arita and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai who were appointed as Special Ambassadors to the National Government of Nanking, follow:

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma

Born in Okayama Prefecture, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma is 76 years old. In 1879 he was appointed Justice Vice-Minister, in 1912 he became Procurator-General, and in 1923 he was made the Justice Minister of the Yamamoto Cabinet. And in 1926 he was given the post of Vice-President of the Privy Council and then in October of the same year he was honored with a baronetcy. Continuing his career, he held the post of President of the Privy Council in 1936, and in January 1939 he formed a second wartime Cabinet since the outbreak of the China Affair, following the first Konoye Cabinet. In 1940 he was given the post of Minister without Portfolio in the second Konoye Cabinet, after which he held the post of Home Minister in the same Cabinet.

Baron Hiranuma is upright and straightforward in nature. He is a staunch advocate of the preservation of national characteristics. While heading the Cabinet which he formed, following the resignation en bloc of the first Konoye Cabinet, he is said to have exerted his utmost efforts toward carrying out the fundamental policy which his Government was to follow and laid stress on the importance of solidifying the national unity. The principle underlying the preservation of national characteristics for which Baron Hiranuma stood for was found living up to the tradition of the unity of the church and the State. His strict integrity was evident in the unchanging attitude which he constantly took until he finally caused the Japan-Britain conversation held in July 1939 to end in a rupture.

The firm conviction Baron Hiranuma had regarding the disposal of the China Affair finally saw him forming his own Cabinet. After the formation of this Cabinet he tried to get Prince Konoye to hold the post of Minister without Portfolio in his Cabinet.

Baron Hiranuma is said to have met President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking in Tokyo.

In view of the dignity and popularity Baron Hiranuma possesses in Japan as well as abroad, he is exceptionally qualified as a special envoy.

Mr. Hachiro Arita

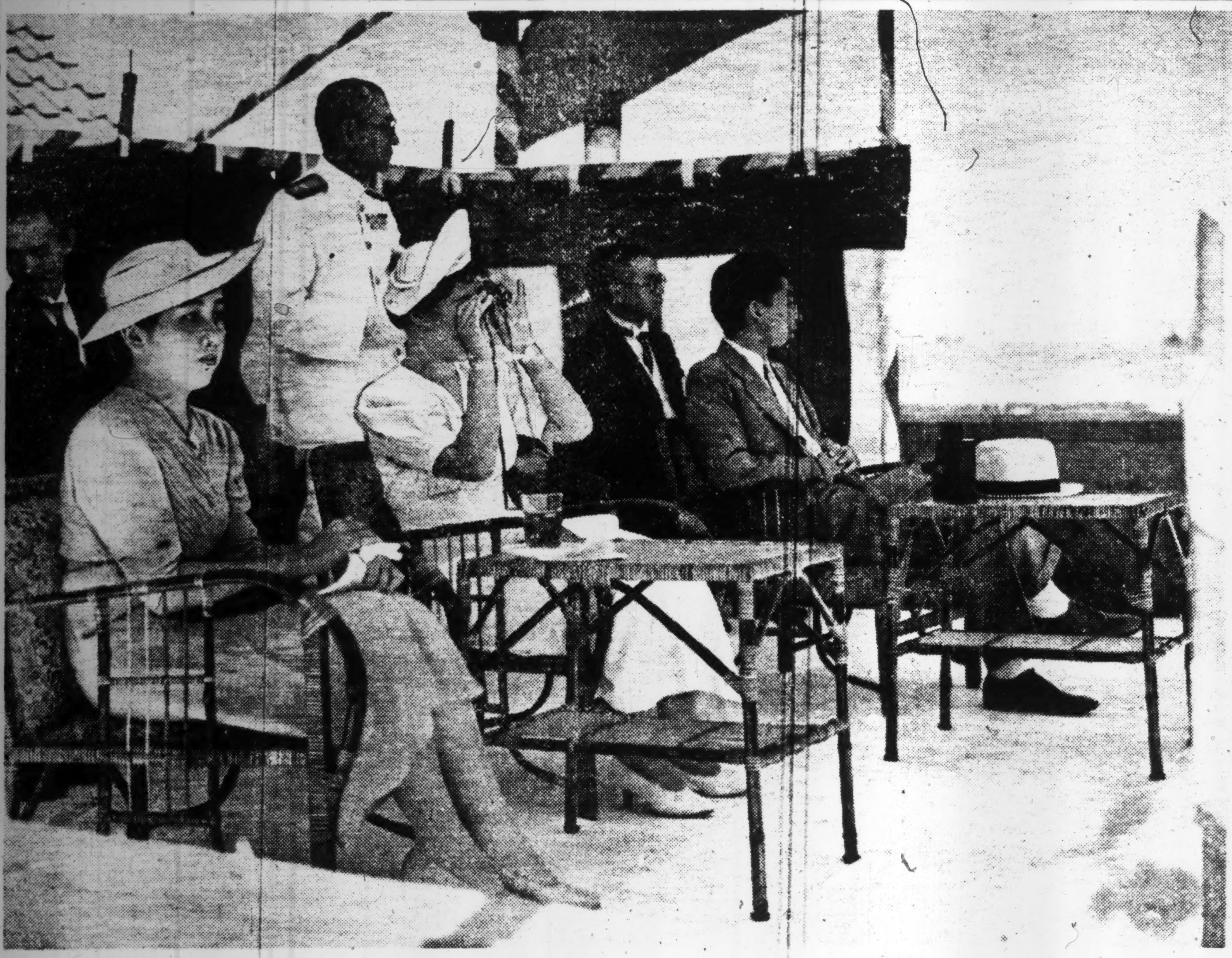
During the 30 odd years he was in the diplomatic service, Hachiro Arita, known among all as well versed in affairs and things regarding Chinese, was born in Niigata Prefecture 59 years ago. Graduating from the German law department of the Tokyo University in 1881, Mr. Arita first took up his post as a diplomat in the Foreign Ministry from which he was sent to different countries abroad where he displayed his ability. He first began his career in China as the consul-general in Tientsin in 1925. After which he held the post of a counsellor while he was in Germany in 1927. From this post he was promoted to the chief of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs of the Foreign Office. In 1930 he rendered noteworthy service in the negotiations in connection with the Manchurian Incident. Due to his profound knowledge concerning Japan's diplomatic affairs with China, Mr. Arita was made the Ambassador to China on February 20, 1936. It was when the political upheaval of the 2:26 Incident occurred that he was recalled and was given the post of Foreign Minister in the Hirota Cabinet. He was only 54 years old then and it was unusual to have a person of this age holding the Foreign Minister's portfolio.

The conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy was made possible by Mr. Arita, and the service he had rendered for the same is especially noteworthy. When the first Konoye Cabinet was established, Mr. Arita was again given the portfolio of Foreign Minister, and he remained as such even in the following Hiranuma Cabinet. Again, when the Arita-Craigie conversation was held in Tokyo regarding the Tientsin incident, Mr. Arita brought all his diplomatic experience into play to bring the incident to an amicable end. In 1940 Mr. Arita was appointed for the fourth time as Foreign Minister, when he was given the portfolio of the same in the Yonai Cabinet. Today he is seen doing his bit as a member of the House of Peers, as well as the president of the Japan Trade Promotion Association and so forth.

Mr. Ryutaro Nagai

Ryutaro Nagai was born in the city of Kanazawa and is 62 years old. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives for seven times. His diplomatic career begins with the post as a parliamentary councillor of the Foreign Office in 1924, as parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister in 1929, Overseas Minister in the Saito Cabinet in 1932, as the Communications Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet in 1937, as the Communications Minister and concurrently Railways Minister in the Abe Cabinet in 1939. Since then he was appointed the president of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Prince and Princesses Visit Marine Hall



Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa on Saturday paid Their Highnesses' visit to the Yokohama Aquatic Training Hall where the marine contests were held. Seated, from left to right, front row: H.I.H. Princess Mikasa, H.I.H. Princess Takamatsu and H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Germans Rain Heavy Bombs On Stalingrad

(Continued From Page 1)

and approached the back-door of Novorossisk.

Dispatches say that the Soviet army is defending the positions around Novorossisk by mobilizing naval artillery forces.

Nazi Forces Near Stalingrad

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The Nazi juggernaut drew nearer to Stalingrad with the foremost German vanguards today reaching a point only 30 kilometers from the city, a dispatch reaching here disclosed.

In the northeastern sector of Stalingrad, German mechanized units are said to have rolled into the Soviet outer defense positions of the besieged city.

In the meantime, German forces operating in the Kalatch sector today engaged in a bitter tank battle with Soviet forces entrenched in powerful defenses, the report disclosed, adding that the Soviet forces have made frequent counter-attacks on the German forces during their stubborn resistance.

Germans Storm Defense Line

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—German troops on Friday finally stormed a Soviet line in the suburbs of Stalingrad, a Moscow dispatch reaching here today admitted, adding that fierce fighting ensued between Soviet and German troops throughout the day.

The dispatch further reported that in northwestern Stalingrad Soviet troops are putting up desperate resistance to defend their last defense of the stronghold.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops stationed in the district southwest of Stalingrad are retreating before the fierce attacks of the German mechanized forces, the report added. It was further revealed that German parachute troops have landed behind a Soviet position and reportedly have occupied an important highway leading to Stalingrad.

Making Desperate Stand

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 28.—German military authorities have recognized that the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad are continuing desperate resistance against the German attack, although the Red Army is suffering great losses of men and materials.

The German side is sending fresh units to the firing line constantly and thus is bringing increased pressure on the Soviets. It is, therefore, expected that the announcement of a great victory would be made very soon.

Stalingrad Bombed

The intensity of the German air attacks against Stalingrad can be realized when fires from burning armament works and river port facilities can be seen 50 kilometers away, the High Command declared today.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe last night attacked Serpuchov air field, south of Moscow and completely destroyed hangars and barracks, the announcement said.

Soviet Tanks Destroyed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 28.—The German High Command announced today that the German forces operating in the area west of Stalingrad are steadily advancing, repulsing the Soviet resistance, and in yesterday's battle destroyed or captured 135 Soviet tanks.

Campaign Moves Smoothly

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Despite desperate Soviet attempts to stop the German advance in the Caucasus sector, the German forces have continued to strengthen their position by clearing several valleys of enemy troops and inflicting heavy losses on the Soviets, the High Command announced today.

Other German detachments stormed an important key village to the south of Krymskaya, while in the north the Caucasus, German troops have continued their advance toward the Kalmuck steppes, the announcement said.

More Ships Sunk

The High Command today continued its publication of the names of British ships sunk by German submarines since July 1, 1941, the day, which marked Prime Minister Churchill's silence regarding losses in the Battle of the Atlantic.

In today's announcement, the following names were disclosed: the 2,370-ton Lesbian, 2,047-ton Talingo, 2,000-ton Kanchow, 2,500-ton GNG, 2,516-ton Paowo, 2,604-ton Soochow, 1,992-ton St. Patrick, 2,486-ton Toronto City, 1,196-ton Whitley, 2,938-ton Wuhu, 1,859-ton Wigray and the 1,974-ton Aldergrove, totalling 26,414 tons.

Break-Through Stopped

Despite the employment of numerically superior forces, all Soviet attempts to break through the German lines in the Rshev sector, on the Eastern Front, have failed, the German News Agency learned today.

In their attempted thrusts, the Soviet forces have suffered heavy losses, it was said.

Within Range Caucasus Roads

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—German mountain troops have now reached within firing range of three strategic and leading highways to the Caucasus mountains, namely, from Sukhum, Ossetin and Georgina, according to a Moscow report received here today.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu Attends Meiji Shrine Sports Competition

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa honored by Their presence yesterday the second day of the autumn regatta and swimming events of the annual Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet being held at the Yokohama Aquatic Training Hall, Domei reported.

Their Imperial Highnesses first inspected the joint training by marine scout groups held at 10:40 a.m. in front of the Aquatic Training Hall.

Later, from an observation platform, Their Imperial Highnesses were pleased to view a sailing race by cutters representing different naval stations, a row boat regatta by youngmen's associations and boyscouts of various prefectures and middle-distance swimming contests by members of the Life Boat Association.

Asia Red Cross Meet Slated

CPS

HSINKING, August 28.—A meeting of more than 200 delegates from Red Cross organizations in China, Japan, and other countries in East Asia will be held in Hsinking to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo on September 17, under the sponsorship of the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT SEEN IN MENGCHIANG

Progress in Economic and Industrial Fields in 3-Year Period Is Phenomenal

Domei

KALGAN, August 29.—Mengchiang, under the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, has made a phenomenal progress in all fields in the past three years since the birth of the Government on September 1, 1939.

The stability of the Government is well indicated in the re-appointment of Prince Teh, Lieutenant-General Li Show-hsin and Kam Pin-ching as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Government respectively.

Cooperating with the Government are the Mongolia Development Committee and the Moslem Committee, established in June this year as a central administrative organization for Mongolians and Moslems, respectively. These committees are functioning well so that the administrative power of the Government is felt among all peoples.

In line with the growth of the Government administration, its economic and financial construction have made rapid strides. The Tungeho Industrial Bank, established in May this year as a result of the amalgamation of the Mongolian Industrial Bank, the South Chahar Industrial Bank and the North Shansi Industrial Bank, is operating smoothly.

The condition of the circulation of the currency is sound, and there are no signs of any vicious inflation or an abnormal rise in prices. Trade showed a ¥3,330,000 excess of exports over imports last year. As to agriculture, the basic industry of Mengchiang, the Government has formulated a five-year program to increase the production of agricultural products, including rice, wheat, barley and soya beans, beginning this year. With regard to stock-farming, efforts are being made to improve wool, with satisfactory results.

Every possible effort is now being made to attain an increased production of mineral products, such as iron and coal. The Tatung Coal Company and the Lungyen Iron Company are successfully operating to supply a necessary amount of coal and iron.

The exploitation of other mineral products such as asbestos, mica and lead has already been started.

NINE FACTORIES RETURNED TO CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

Impressive Ceremony Held to Thank Japanese Army for Kindness

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 28.—Fulfilling the terms of the Sino-Japanese basic treaty, the Japanese authorities returned nine more factories to Chinese owners in an impressive ceremony held recently in the Towa Yoko.

Yuan Yu-chuan, Vice-Minister of Industry, and Chang Chun, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry, formally took over the factories from the commanding officers of the Japanese Army and high officials of the Asia Development Board.

Mr. Yuan in a speech thanked the Japanese authorities most heartily for the return of these factories and emphasized the importance of the part, China will play in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The following are the factories restored to China: Foh Sing Flour Mills, Now Sing Flour Mills, Kiu Foong Flour Mills, Kai-Chang Acid Manufacturing Company Works, Yue Kong Cotton Mill; Wha Cheng Weaving and Dye Company, Ven Hwa Art Printing Company and two others.

CONTROL FOR TEXTILES SET

Wool, Hemp, Staple Fiber, Rayon To Be Controlled

Preparations are in progress for the founding of two central control associations for wool and hemp and committee meetings for the appointment of officers are scheduled to be held shortly, reports Domei.

Sakio Tsurumi, president of the Daito Spinning Company, is likely to be named as chairman of the wool control board, while Kiyoshi Shikano, president of the Japan Hemp Company, is likely to be appointed the chairman of the hemp control board, it is said.

Additional boards of control for cotton-staple fiber and rayon silk industries are said to be in the course of preparation.

SHANGHAI'S POSTAL RATES TO BE RAISED 100 PER CENT

Letters to Japan, Manchoukuo Will Be 32 Cents, Postcards 16

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 28.—The Shanghai Post Office today announced that effective from September 1, postal rates will be increased by 100 per cent.

This measure was taken to cope with the increasing expenditures of the post offices, it was said.

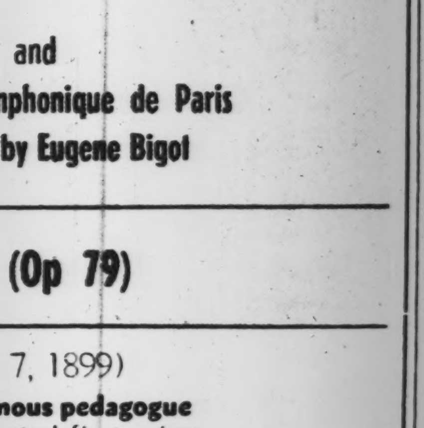
According to the new rates, sending a letter to Japan and Manchoukuo from China will be 32 cents instead of the present 16 cents in new fapi, while a postcard will cost 16 cents instead of 8 cents as at present, it was said.

GIFTS SENT THAI CHILDREN

Association Gives Presents to Express Friendship Between Nations

In order to cement the ties of friendship between Japan and people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere through children, the Teikoku Jido Kyoiku Kai (Imperial Child Education Association), of which Viscount Harutomo Akimoto is President, has recently sent to the children of Thailand a present of 500 picture books, 300 toys, 200 model airplanes, and shadow-pictures through the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Association is also contemplating on sending gifts made by Japanese school children to Thailand and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.



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GREAT FRENCH PIANIST

and

Orchestre Symphonique de Paris

conducted by Eugene Bigot

Weber: CONCERTSTUCK in F minor (Op 79)

CASADESUS, Robert Marcel (b. Paris Apr. 7, 1899)

a French pianist of great renown, the pupil of the famous pedagogue Diemer at the Conservatoire, where he won the coveted first prize in 1913. Several years later he won the Prix Diemer and has since become known throughout Europe as one of the foremost pianists of the present day. Critics in the United States enthusiastically acclaim him for performances of rare and powerful distinction.

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EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebe-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda-25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel), Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1366.

JAPAN IS BLESSED IN WARTIME FOOD

Necessary Protein to Energize People on Home Front Is Obtained

Japan is blessed in the fact that it has a food product which has more than sufficient protein to energize the people on the Home Front. This product, which is indispensable on the breakfast table, is obtained cheaply and in large quantities.

It is bean paste (miso) and is obtained from soy-beans. Masao Otsuka, writing in the Bungei Shunju, has the following to say regarding the importance of soy-bean soup (miso-shiru) in wartime:

The importance of "miso" (soy-bean paste), indispensable in making nourishing soup for the Japanese, as a wartime food was stressed by Masao Otsuka for the following reasons: first, it contains protein necessary for the maintenance of health, secondly, soy-beans are produced in large quantities in Manchoukuo, last but not least, is the fact that "miso" is obtainable at a low price. The gist of the article written by Mr. Otsuka in the September issue of "Bungei Shunju" under the title of "War and Miso-Shiru" (soy-bean soup) is as follows:

The value of "miso" as a wartime foodstuff should not be underestimated. Miso soup is a very common dish consumed every day by the Japanese. In that sense it is taking the place of butter and milk, daily used in the preparation of Western dishes. Japanese people are accustomed to eating vegetable dishes much more than meat and other foodstuffs which are rich in albuminous substances. Therefore, in order to get enough protein, necessary for nourishment, we must eat special vegetables in which protein is contained. Miso soup which is commonly prepared for breakfast in every home, rich or poor, has been giving proper amount of protein to the Japanese people. "Miso" has a disadvantage in that it is so salty that only a small quantity is consumable at one time. But at the same time it has an advantage in that it is served at every breakfast, and thus it will give the necessary protein to the Japanese day after day and year after year.

Supply Plentiful

Manchoukuo is widely known for its production of soy-beans, which are indispensable in the wartime food production. Therefore, the Japanese government should utilize this fact more fully to provide the proper nourishment for the people. Raw soy-beans are not easily digestible and not suited for the aged or infants, but when they are used in "miso" and "tofu" (bean-cake) they become suitable ingredients for the preparation of dishes for everyone, even the sick.

It can be easily said that "miso" is one of the most popular foodstuff of Japan. It is so cheap that even the poor can afford to buy it. Japanese taste for "miso-shiru" must be something unique to the foreigners living in Japan. It gives a refreshing taste after eating meat and fish. It is often used in place of salad dressing or mayonnaise. "Miso" has become so common in the daily life of the Japanese that it has been taken too much for granted, same as water and air which are indispensable in life but which are not valued much before they become scarce.

Miso-Shiru 'Habit'

In former days when I was a small child, my mother used to persuade me to take "miso-shiru" (soy-bean soup) at each meal. In those days most of the parents did not allow their children to choose their food and particularly they forced their children to take "miso-shiru," because they knew its nourishing value and also valued the old traditional custom of serving this soup at every breakfast. In our childhood we were trained to live on rice and "miso" in time of emergency, but with the termination of the First World War, Western dishes were widely introduced into Japan and the people were able to obtain necessary protein from the dishes of meat and fish. Children were no longer compelled to take "miso-shiru" and were allowed to choose more delicious dishes of meat and other Western dishes. At present Japan is built on the wartime economic structure while the economy of each person in his daily life is desired more than any other time in the history of Japan. In order to cooperate with the government policy, it is absolutely necessary to level our lives, and train ourselves to live on simple and cheap, yet nourishing foodstuff such as "miso".

Substitute for Milk

Any old custom if it is a worthy one, should be valued and handed down to our children. The habit of having "miso-shiru" every day should be kept, because "miso-shiru" is good for health and can be used as a substitute for milk and butter. It is deplorable to see so many children today who do not care for this pleasant Japanese dish and are inclined to take more Western savored dishes. In the wartime economy, if such foodstuffs as eggs, chicken and meat containing large quantity of protein are not obtainable, then some other means must be sought for the smooth distribution of "miso" and "tofu." The importance of the increase of rice and wheat production is not the question here, but the importance of manufacturing of "miso" and "tofu" should not be slighted because they are both necessary for the maintainance of healthy people to serve on the home front.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of foodstuff in its variety, Japanese people are not only keeping up their health, but they are actually manifesting their vitality and physical strength in their daily works. It is certain that the time-old habit of taking "miso-shiru" every day in their life has kept the Japanese in good health. "Miso-shiru" is such a common dish, but it is giving great energy and enduring strength to the Japanese.

Chronology of the European War

MAY 10, 1940.—While heated discussions go on in the British Parliament regarding the smashing Allied defeat in Norway, German troops march into Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, simultaneously.

Main German forces composed of crack mechanized units march straight into the heart of Holland, while German marines land on the North Sea coast, making a direct attack on The Hague on the same day.

The Luftwaffe bomb Brussels, in Belgium, as well as Antwerp.

By noon advance units of the British and French forces pour into Belgium and Holland.

May 13—Holland capitulates to Germany. May 15—German forces march into The Hague. May 17—German forces advancing against Belgium occupy Brussels, and, on the following day, fight their way into Antwerp.

May 14—German forces which reach the Maginot line stamped through the fortifications, and reach a point about 100 kilometers from Paris.

May 19—General Maxime Weygand suddenly is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French defense forces.

German forces reach the Strait of Dover, surrounding Belgian, French and British expeditionary forces on the northwestern coast of France.

May 28—King Leopold III, unconditionally surrenders seeing that continued resistance would mean the annihilation of 500,000 Belgian troops.

May 29—In the wake of the surrender of Belgian troops, the Germans tighten their offensive line surrounding Allied forces massed between Ostend and Dunkirk, and succeed in occupying Ostend.

June 4—British forces stage the pathetic but dramatic retreat from Dunkirk, and Germans completely occupy the city.

June 10—Italy joins the war on the side of Germany.

June 17—The Italian air force attacks and bombs Malta for the first time, and, on the following day, the Italian troops which had crossed the Maginot line meet German forces in Alps region.

June 18—Italian forces in Lybia commence operations against Egypt, bringing the war to Africa.

June 13—The French Government announces evacuation from Paris, and, on the following day, German mechanized units roll through the streets of the abandoned French capital.

June 16—After heated discussions, the Reynaud Cabinet resigns. The following day sees the establishment of the Petain Government which at once opens armistice negotiations with Germany.

June 18—Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini meet to discuss Axis conditions for an armistice.

June 21—German conditions for peace are handed to French representatives on the historic spot of Compiegne, and, on the following day, an armistice is signed.

June 24—Armistice is signed between France and Italy, and, on the following afternoon, the war ceases on all fronts, bringing the first stage of the European war to a close.—Domei.

ARMY TO SUPPORT MOSLEMS OF JAVA

Measures to Facilitate Observance of Fasting Month to Be Provided

Domei

BATAVIA, August 28.—In accordance with the policy of respecting the religion and customs of the natives of occupied areas, the Japanese Army Administration here will provide appropriate measures to facilitate the observance of Fasting Month, beginning September 11, one of the most important religious functions of the 40,000,000 Moslems of Java.

A pamphlet explaining the purport of the ceremony has been published and circulated among various interested quarters.

After Fasting Month, the Moslems will hold a big feast called "Java New Year" on October 12 and 13. In accordance with customs, the Army Administration and other employers of the Moslems will pay advance salaries and wages, and these liberal measures have won for the Japanese authorities the heartfelt gratitude of the natives.

Fasting is one of the five major religious duties of every Moslem who has attained his majority. The ceremony begins with the approach of the new moon in September and lasts 30 days. Drum beats and firecrackers are used to announce the beginning and ending of the rites. Every morning from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock the drums continue, and zealous Moslems pray and recite aloud from the Koran and Mohammed's Memories.

The feast, which comes right after Fasting Month, is observed for two days and is welcomed with joy as New Year's days in Japan. In the morning the people, in new clothes, pray and feast either indoors or outdoors, after which they go about visiting their elders, friends and relatives, and also pay homage to the tombs of their ancestors. It is the custom even for servants to receive their wages in advance so that they can prepare for the festival.

Prince Teh to Re-Assume Office

Domei

KALGAN, August 20.—Prince Teh who was elected to continue in office as chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia at a general assembly meeting on August 4, will formally take office on August 31 at the Chairman's office here.

General Li Shou-hsin and Yu Ping-shing will assume office as Vice-Chairmen at the same time. Inaugural ceremonies will be held on the following day, September 1, at the New Public Hall.

The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia on September 1 will also celebrate the third anniversary of its founding.

TURKEY TO UPHOLD MONTREUX TREATY

Soviet Black Sea Fleet Passing Dardanelles to Be Stopped

The Turkish Government yesterday made clear its firm determination to observe strictly the provisions of the Montreux Treaty which prohibits the passage of fleets of belligerent countries through the Dardanelles. In the event of the Black Sea fleet of the Soviet Union entering any Turkish port, the Turkish Government will take necessary measures in accordance with international law and intern the members of the crew, according to a telegram from Ankara, reports a dispatch from Berlin to the Nichi Nichi, Domei revealed.

The aforementioned statement of the Turkish Government is very significant in view of the reports that the Soviet Union is trying to obtain permission of Turkey for the passage of the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles by bringing pressure to bear upon Turkey through Britain and the United States in consequence of the alarming situation in the Caucasus, the paper reports.

A dispatch from Anatolia News Agency reports that several Soviet warplanes landed in Turkey in the past few days and that the members of the crew were detained by the Turkish Government authorities, Nichi Nichi also reports.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

flowed freely. The whole camp was off its guard.

Fortune favors the brave. Even the gods of the wind and the rain were on the side of Nobunaga. As the night deepened, rain suddenly began to pour down in torrents, the lightening flashed, and great peals of thunder began to add its voice to the shouts of the revelers.

The conditions for Nobunaga's surprise attack could not have been more ideal.

He and his three thousand men rushed into the unsuspecting camp of forty thousand and in one moment turned the gay laughter of the banqueters to screams of terror and confusion. In the midst of the disorder, two of Nobunaga's stoutest warriors came up to Yoshimoto and slew him.

The fighting was short-lived. Supreme courage, and the fortune that favors the brave made quick work of the forty thousand enemy.

Most Important Battle

This battle which took place on the nineteenth of May in the year 1560 is one of those events which mark a turning point in the history of Japan. It was the most important battle which Nobunaga fought in all his life; it making him, all at once, a figure of the highest military reknown in a land and age in which the voice of might alone could be heard above the din of feudal disorder.

Historians point out that the battle was no less important nationally, as it led to the shaping of forces which eventually saved the country from the complete disintegration of disorganized feudalism. For even before the time of Nobunaga, a succession of incapable Shoguns was bringing about the decline of the then ruling Ashikaga regime, and the country was slowly but surely approaching the state of anarchy.

The fierce Nobunaga, immediately after the battle of Okehazama, now evinced the side of his nature which endeared him to his soldiers, and commanded the respect of even the enemy after they had once observed this trait. First he ordered to his presence Gon Ami, one of the enemy who had been taken prisoner.

"Who was the camp doing when my men attacked it?"

The prisoner hung his head in shame, and did not answer.

Returns Body

Nobunaga then led the prisoner to the bodies of the slain enemy and ordered Gon Ami to identify them by name. At the end of the inspection, Nobunaga said to Gon Ami:

"You say that this is the body of Yoshimoto. Then return it, with all due respect, to Suruga where lives the family of Yoshimoto, and also convey to the bereaved my sincerest expressions of sorrow."

After this Nobunaga ordered the bodies of all the enemy to be buried, and had a great tomb built over their graves. A grand memorial service was held, a striking feature of which was the reading of one thousand books of the holy Buddhist scriptures, it being part of the Buddhist faith that the greater the number of holy books read the more conducive it becomes to the happiness of the dead.

The tomb was given the name of Yoshimoto-zuka, after the name of the enemy leader.

Oda Nobunaga is a monumental example of a man who shows that Bushido is not made of valor alone.

WRITER ADVOCATES 'PACIFIC CHARTER'

Would Lay Foundation for Lasting World Peace—Allied Influence Seen Extinct

Of Japan's two great war aims, one can be considered accomplished: Anglo-American imperialism has been driven out of Greater East Asia. The other aim, of creating a New Order in Greater East Asia, is progressing with great steadiness. But there is a still greater significance of this war, says Takanobu Murobushi in the Miyako. This war must mean the laying of the foundations for a lasting world peace. And since the Pacific area will become the center of the world, Mr. Murobushi contends that the creation of a "Pacific Charter" is necessary.

His article follows:

"When the War of Greater East Asia began there were two objectives: to establish a new order in Greater East Asia, and in order to do so, to destroy Anglo-American imperialism in this part of the world.

"These are still our objectives, and will be, forever. But one of the aims, to destroy Anglo-American imperialism in this part of the world, can be considered as already accomplished, and the establishment of new order is the task which remains. However, this undertaking is showing rapid and steady progress.

"This is one stage of the war. We have entered this stage after only half a year of fighting.

"At this stage, let us consider Japan's position, and that of Greater East Asia. What enters our field of vision is no longer merely Greater East Asia or the western Pacific. Not only Chungking and the Greater East Asia Sphere, but India, Australia, the eastern Pacific, the vast area of 180,000 square kilometers of the Pacific basin have come under our lens. In other words, where our armed forces operate, our political, economic, and cultural forces too can operate.

"New Order in Greater East Asia is, of course, the direct objective of this war. The destruction and expelling of Anglo-American imperialism and its parasites from the western Pacific is another aim. But in order to accomplish this aim with finality and to establish the new order firmly, we cannot overlook the fact that our field of vision and this war holds a still greater significance.

"To put it directly, it is necessary to create a Pacific Charter. The coming peace and new order requires the writing of a Pacific Charter. It has been recognized, and is being recognized, that the center of world interest has shifted to the Pacific. And there is no reason why the new center of the world should be without a charter.

"The Pacific Charter must be the foundation of an eternal world peace."

FOLK-CRAFTSMANSHIP IN JAPAN

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Part Two: Characteristics of Folk-Craft

Last week we reviewed in these columns how art and craft, originally one, came to be divided and how their division has resulted in assigning to each an arbitrarily discriminative status. We noted that artists have come to be looked up to as the elite of society and the craftsmen have had to accept a lowly position in the social order and that their humble status has had an unfavorable effect on their products. When art and craft were one, it was excessively difficult to fail to produce anything beautiful; now that art and craft have been divorced one from the other, it has become extremely difficult to produce anything beautiful. Let us reflect upon the magnificent beauty and grandeur of the Horyuji statues and Gregorian Chant, for instance. What subsequent works of individual artists have ever surpassed these in the loftiness of inspiration and excellence of execution?

We are concerned today with the features of folkcraft and its contribution to the realm of beauty. What are the characteristics that make it so important to life even to the exclusion of art? The foremost aspect of folkcraft is undoubtedly its practicability or usefulness. But this vital quality has often seemed its fatal weakness to the art-minded art critic. Aristocratic craft and individual craft have met with his qualified approval, who, however, completely disregards household wares as being merely useful things and unfit for aesthetic appreciation. Abstract beauty is his credo, and practicability is a deadly drawback. But he is not blind to the beauty of early teacups which, though now worth a fortune, were cheap and merely useful things to begin with. Usefulness was the only condition required of them when they were made, and their practicability has not stood in the way of proper appraisal.

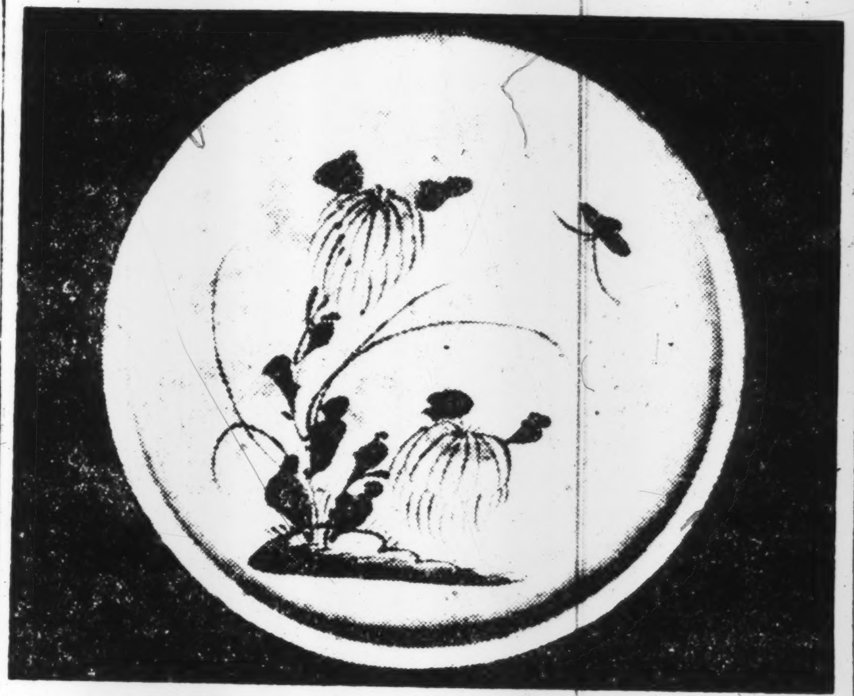

PLATE I

Question of Plurality

The second major attribute is plurality. Handicraft objects are often dealt with in sets. Because they are for daily use, they are produced in sets and in large quantities. Plurality of product and repetitiveness of process have given folk-craft a distinct beauty. But because beautiful cups are turned out by the hundred and by the thousand, the art critic, who makes it a point of discovering rare works, fails to find anything unusual in them. Let us take the andon-zara (Plate I). The craftsmen who painted on these dishes must have handled hundreds of them daily. They repeated the same process continually. This gave them a sure mastership of the brush. Necessity and repetition combined to make their products unfailingly beautiful things. We are accustomed to think that beauty is an exception, but can be the rule, and often is in folk-craft.

Inexpensiveness is another feature, which is an inevitable concomitant of plurality. In twentieth-century common sense inexpensiveness is often synonymous with inferiority. True, cheap goods are often inferior to more expensive goods. But lowness in cost should not be a necessary premise to poor quality. On the contrary, absence of extravagance is a positive virtue in beauty as it is in religion. We may substitute "humility" for "inexpensiveness" and remember how nobility of character is achieved through humility. In the realm of art, also, humility and beauty border upon each other. Rare works of art are expensive, and with reason. But it must not be assumed that expensive things alone are beautiful. Craft must possess the virtue of inexpensiveness in order to be useful to the masses of people.

Conformity to tradition is an outstanding feature of folk-craft. The choice of material, the process of making, technical training and labor organization—all these elements are organized according to prescribed order. "Obedience to conventional models"—these are the golden rules in good craft. Let us look at an early Otsuye (Plate II). Not a page is ever given to the description of this type of painting in any standard history of Japanese art. And yet its beauty is superb. It is an unassuming painting, done by unknown craftsmen whose names have never been considered worthy even of a condescending memory. They had to paint a great many pictures on a limited set of subjects. The material was limited, the subjects were limited, and the technique was always the same. But their strict obedience to the rules of their fathers and masters was the guarantee for their superb art. Had they had no such tradition to conform to—if they had had to select their own material and paints—those untutored peasants would not have taken up the brush in the first place. But there they are, sure creators of beauty, whose secret of success was conformity to the traditional pattern and not individual resourcefulness.

Craft as Decorative Art

Craft is sometimes referred to as a decorative art. It is an art that makes free use of uniform patterns. If originality characterises art, it is uniformity that distinguishes craft. The Otsuye is a uniform painting; it is, as it were, a print done by hand. A product of the pattern has a peculiar beauty that comes of simplification. One is told that in the heyday of the puppet play, stage actors went to the puppet theater to learn and imitate the movements and gestures of the marionettes. The puppet is a man simplified; its movements are those of a man reduced to a minimum of essentials without disconnected incidentals. They are, therefore, nearer to ideal grace. The family crests of Japan are notable examples of the beauty of inherently uniform craft. They are simplified pictures, compressed into an outline but retaining all the major features. The Noh mask is a more elaborate illustration of the same perfection. A mask has all the fundamental expressions of a human face at any emotional moment. It can be worn throughout a play and is capable of expressing a full variety of emotions: it looks sadder than a human face at moments of sadness, and when the scene reaches the height of joy it radiates with happiness. Craft, which is by nature uniform, is a direct antithesis of art which is essentially original and never repetitive.

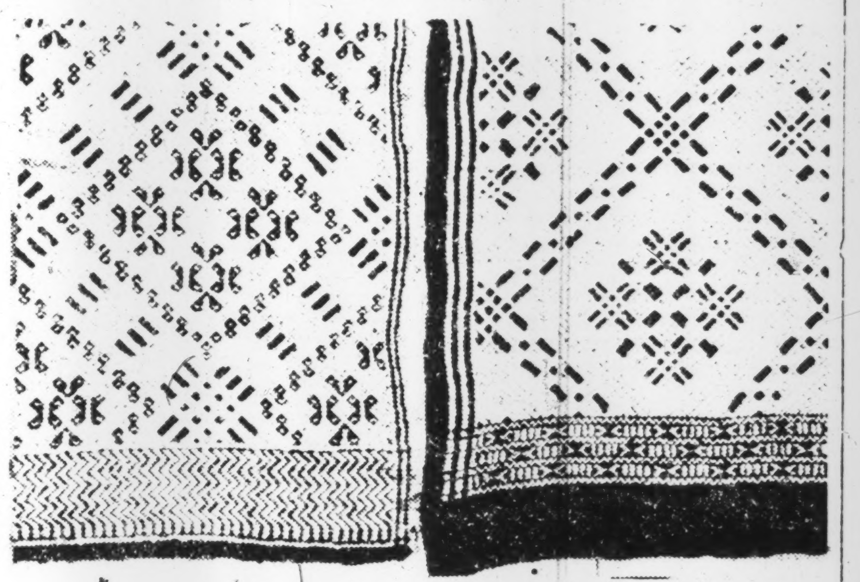

PLATE III

Non-individuality is a marked characteristic of craft. Makers of folk-craft objects are common workmen, often peasants producing craft works on the side. They make things not for the sake of art but for the sake of living. They learn the technique from their fathers and hand it down to children. They are unable to theorize or philosophize about it, not knowing the rudiment of that profound system of learning known as aesthetics.

They are probably unaware of the beauty of their own creations. As a matter of fact, it would never occur to them that their homely products can constitute an item in the realm of beauty. They are modest and simple; they only try to work in accordance with the rules of tradition. They are not moved by inspiration but by necessity.

Thus their products, in marked contrast with art objects, are characterized by the total absence of individuality. In art individuality is an indispensable requisite; in folk-craft it is a fatal blemish. But they are able, unconsciously, to produce things of utmost beauty by following the folk-way in complete negation of their personal views and inclinations.

We may then consider the indirectness of folk-craft. The wood-block print provides an excellent illustration of this quality. The print is a painting turned into a craft. The creative artistry is present only in an indirect way. The original painting is where human agency is most in evidence. Then it is transformed onto the block by means of a chisel, the first removal from direct art. Then it is further removed by the process of printing. Again, time weather and wear do their work in making it still more indirect. The beauty of Ukiyoye prints owes to these repeated processes of removing them from direct human work.

Freedom Restricted

The last outstanding feature of folk-craft is that it is restricted performance. Its making is restricted by its intended use, by the material and the production process. Craft is indeed marked by the infinitesimal amount of freedom, in which art abounds. But lack of freedom both in conception and execution does not doom the product to inferiority. Here is a bird and flower for a theme. In painting, the subjects are treated on paper or canvas with all the freedom required. In treating the same theme on a carpet, on the other hand, the design has to be woven into the fabric. The shading of color is not free as in painting. Curves consist, in reality, of straight lines.

The bird and flower are a composite of lines, the arrangement of which are restricted by the material of the fabric and all other physical limitations. And yet this very absence of freedom in execution results in producing a thing of rare beauty. An illustration of the beauty of restricted craft—for all craft is restricted in varying degrees—is the Kogin (Plate III), which is a quilted coat worn by peasant men and women of Tsugaru in the north end of Japan Proper. Rich in local color, it is characterized by its variety of geo-Proper. Rich in local color, it is hemp, and the figure is worked with cotton yarn through its meshes. Kogin kimonos are invariably attractive; it seems impossible to create anything ugly in this type of embroidery. Why? Paradoxically, it is because the designs are restricted by geometric rules. As long as the craftsman works within these restrictions, he cannot fail to create beautiful embroideries.

(Digest of Soetsu Yanagi's "Kogei Bunka")

HISTORIANS AND PAINTERS TO SEE ANGKOR VAT RUINS

To Be Sent by Higashi Hongwanji Temple, Kyoto, in October

The Higashi Hongwanji Temple, Kyoto, has decided to send a party of historians and painters on a four months' investigation trip to the ruins of the Angkor Vat situated on the Thai-French Indo-China border, reports Domei.

The party will consist of Dr. Bunzaburo Matsumoto of the Tokyo Culture Research Institute, Dr. Shunichi Amanuma of the National Treasure Investigation Committee in the Education Ministry, Toshishizu Nogami, professor of Otani University, Shoji Tomita, Director of Ritsumeikwan University, seven painters of the Japanese school including Tetsuro Sugimoto, Director of the Tokyo Japanese Painters' Society, and several surveyors and photographers.

The investigators are scheduled to start around the end of October and return to Japan in January next year, after making a complete survey of the ruins from every possible angle.

Upon completion of the survey, the Higashi Hongwanji is contemplating to hold in Kyoto an exhibition of the objects of art collected and also to publish several books and brochures on the ancient culture of that period.

PLATE II

OFFICIALS SELECTED FOR PIVOTAL BODIES

Arima to Head Marine Control Agency—Abe to Be President Of Foodstuff Corporation

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, after conducting a careful study of all matters concerning the selection of leading officials of the Teikoku Marine Products Control Company as the pivotal machinery for regulating Japan's deep-sea fisheries and those of the Central Foodstuff Corporation as the central agency for controlling the distribution of principal foodstuffs, has now decided upon the appointments. Count Yoriyasu Arima, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is to be President of the Marine Products Control Company, while Kotonori Abe, ex-Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and now President of the Japan Agricultural Products Export Company, will become President of the Central Foodstuff Corporation. Baron Masauye Inada, President of the All Japan Flour Manufacturing Company will be appointed Vice-President of the Central Foodstuff Corporation, says the Asahi.

Prior to taking the decision on these important appointments, the competent authorities headed by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, had exercised great efforts to induce Count Arima to accept the responsible post in question. Meanwhile, they had conducted a deliberative study of all matters concerned prior to the selection of Mr. Abe as President of the Central Foodstuff Corporation. At first, Tadaatsu Ishiguro and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, formerly ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, were selected as the most desirable candidates for the post. But, neither of them was in a position to accept the weighty positions offered, and the choice of the authorities has finally fallen on Mr. Abe because of his high character and rare business talents.

At the same time the appointment has been informally decided upon of Keiji Tabuchi and Kuninosuke Fujita, Directors of the Foodstuff Corporation. They will be appointed to several prominent posts in the Corporation, such as Chief of Management, Chief of Planning Bureau, Chief of Business Bureau, Chief of General Affairs Bureau, etc.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Abe as President of the Central Foodstuff Corporation, Shinichi Matsumura, Chief Director of the Japan Rice Company and formerly Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is expected to fill the post of President of the Japan Agriculture Products Export Company.

Chungking Will Fall Due to Natural Forces

(Continued from Page 6)

the Chungking Regime something more than force is necessary.

Cement the Bond

Finally, in order to form a Great East Bloc or some League for East Asia, some common basis of interest must be created and thereby eliminate the undesirable element of nationalism. The imperious attitude of the British Imperialists to the indigenous populations in their East Asiatic possessions paved the way for their speedy downfall in the present War of Greater East Asia, and it is obviously a lesson to any conquering race, showing that mere power with no love will not have the hearty support from the subjugated people. No discrimination should be made between the Japanese and the weaker nations within the sphere of East Asia, and no privilege that the Japanese enjoyed should be deprived from the people of other race. Of course, there are various concrete ways for eliminating discriminations, enforcement of justice and harmonization of interests or neutralization of conflicts, thereby to cement the bond among all the races in East Asia, especially between the two leading nations, the Japanese and Chinese, who have thousands of years of history and highly developed nationalistic consciousness behind them.

TO FORM CONTROL COMPANY

According to the decision reached in the course of the general meeting of the parties concerned at the Greater East Asia Hall, Wednesday morning, there will come into being an Imperial Oil Resource Control Company following the merger of Japan Soya Bean Control Company, Japan Oil Stuff Control Company, Fish Delivery Control Company and Japan Copra Control Company, reports the Chugai.

The paper goes on to reveal that the formation of the new control company has been urged by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the unification of production and deliveries of animal and vegetable oils, that this company will be capitalized at Y32,500,000, and that its presidency will be assumed by Hideo Shuto, now director-general of the Price Bureau and its managing directorship by Eiichi Kimoto, now head of the Oil and Fat Division of Mitsubishi Trading Company.

A Convenient Contrivance

It's as easy as that. All that the man has to do is to keep the metal in place and let the grinding arm play on its surface. The press will do the rest. Spoons, forks and cutlery in general manufactured in Japan enjoy brisk sale abroad.

P.I. SUGAR PROBLEM CAUSED BY AMERICA

Only a Rational Change Can Remedy Harm Done to Islands By Selfish U.S. Policy

In the five years ending 1946, the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands will undergo a radical reform, involving the conversion of a large area under sugar into that under cotton and other plantations, thereby adapting itself to the great change in the international situation due to the development of the War of Greater East Asia, says the Miyako's Manila correspondent.

The success in the past of the Philippine's sugar industry was founded neither on an excellent land planning nor on superior technique, but was maintained by the active demand for sugar in the United States. The policy of the United States toward the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands, however, later underwent a great change in order to protect the interests of the American capitalists. The Washington Government closed all the sugar markets in the country to sugar from the Philippines under the pretext that the United States was desirous of seeing the sugar industry of the Philipines attain an independent status parallel with the Independence of the islands.

This was a deadly blow to the sugar manufacturers of the Philippines, who accordingly started making serious efforts to effect a rationalization of their business and utilizing their sugar-fields for the cultivation of other crops. The U.S. Government, instead of helping the Filipinos realize their wishes, always obstructed their efforts in order to promote the interests of the American cotton growers and oil companies, whose interest was inconsistent with that of the sugar manufacturers of the Philippines.

U.S. Counter-Measures

Here, I deem it necessary, says the Miyako correspondent, to make a brief survey of the counter-measures taken by the U.S. Government, toward the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands for many years, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, for a knowledge thereof, will show us the path along which the sugar industry of the country must be guided.

Sugar production in the Philippine Islands on a modern industrial basis made its start in 1910 when a sugar-mill with all up-to-date equipment was established there. The number of modern sugar-mills in the country rapidly increased thenceforward, and there were as many as 46 such mills in various districts of the country, just before the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific. In those days, the sugar industry formed the financial backbone of the country, and sugar occupied the greater portion of Philippine exports.

In March, 1934, the United States restricted the import of sugar from the Philippine Islands by promulgating the Jones-Costigan Act in view of the fact that the production of sugar in the Philippine Islands reached 1,050,000 tons (it increased to 1,486,800 tons in 1934) in 1933, of which 1,152,678,588 kilograms valued at 130,889,986 pesos were exported to the United States. The amount covered about 60 per cent of the entire export trade of the Islands. This is eloquent evidence to the fact that the finance of the Philippine Islands in those days was entirely dependent on the export of its sugar.

No Efforts Made

The old regime of the Philippine Islands having been spoiled by the protection of the U.S. Government whose policy was to keep the Filipinos in a state of economic dependency, made no efforts to cultivate the hard working habit among its people.

The rapid development of the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands, meanwhile, considerably endangered the position of the sugar manufacturers of Cuba, to protect whom, the United States, in addition to the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934, resorted to the Tydings McDuffie Act, (Art. 6), by which the import of Philippine sugar into the United Statse was restricted to 850,600 tons at the maximum beginning November 15, 1935, and any amount in excess of the restricted amount was subjected to the same import duty as sugar from other countries. After 1941, all sugar from the Philippines was subjected to a high import duty, which caused a great panic in the economic circles of the Philippine Islands which depended entirely on the United States for the export of its sugar.

Helpless Condition

For many years before, sugar-growers of the Philippines were not required to trouble themselves about the fluctuations on the sugar-markets of the world. All they had to do was to devote their time and energy in cultivating sugar-cane or in manufacturing sugar, because the United States purchased as much sugar as was produced in the Philippine Islands. The innocent Filipinos had conducted no investigation at all of the helpless condition in which their sugar industry was left. They had never worried themselves about the course they had to follow upon a possible interruption of the trade relations between their country and the United States.

Visiting the Caraban Sugar Mills in the outskirts of Manila, I was surprised, continues the Miyako correspondent, at the luxurious equipment there. In the compound of the mills, there were all sorts of facilities for recreation and amusement including a baseball ground, golf-course, a cinema-theater, a tennis court, a bowling green, etc. with indulgence in such luxury, it was quite natural that the cost of sugar production there was very high.

Output Small

The Filipinos were not energetic workers, and the output of sugar per hectare there was about 80 piculs, which is about one third in comparison with that in Java. To make matters worse, the wages of the operatives in all sugar-mills and plantations in the Philippine Islands were twice as high as they were in Java.

All things considered, mere lowering of the cost of production, the mere adjustment of the exchange rate, or other ordinary counter-measures, are unavailing. The only remedy that may cure the serious disease from which the Filipino sugar manufacturers are suffering is the curtailment of the sugar-fields, and their conversion into cotton plantations.

The industrial circles of the Philippine Islands are now required to start in a new direction, putting an end to their spirit of dependence on the American market. They are strictly required to follow their own way and thereby to play their role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.7	.50
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.3	.30
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	103.1	.30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.60	Same

MORE GAINS SCORED ON A BULLISH MART

Festivity Prevails on Spot Market—Mitsubishi Steel Jumps ¥6 at One Bound

Reflecting the consistent bullish atmosphere pervading the floor, the Tokyo Stock Exchange displayed a week-end scene of continuous gains yesterday.

The long-term and short-term sections as well as the spot market were all busy with the registration of additional gains. In the long-term section, for example, Japan Munitions scored a sharp gain of Y2.30, while Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial jumped up Y1.40, Japan Beer Y1.60, Japan Sand Iron, Toa Tobacco and Manchou Tobacco Y1.30 each, Japan Oil Y1.20, Daito Cotton Spinning Y1.10 and Tokyo Iron Rope Y1.00.

The short-term section was featured by an impressive gain of Y1.50 scored by Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and of Y0.80 by Nichiro Fishery. The bourse issue, too, closed with a moderate gain of Y0.50.

Spectacular, indeed, was the festivity in the spot market. Mitsubishi Steel, alike its old and new, shocked the traders with a skyrocketing jump of Y6.00 each at one bound, and numerous were the wares that went ahead one after another with remarkable gains. As a matter of fact, Chosen Hydro Power bounced up Y2.00, Miyada Iron Works and Mitaka Airplane Y2.00 each, Miyada Iron Works, old and new, Y1.50, Mitsubishi Concern, new Y1.20.

Saturday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term market were: Tokyo Exchange, new Y134.70, N.Y.K. Y111.30, its new Y94.50, Kanebo Spinning Y154.20, its new Y103.10, Teikoku Rayon, new Y89.60, Osaka Exchange, new Y72.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Y88.20 and S.M.R. Y74.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos. Sept	Oct
Fuji Spinning (50)	73.5	73.9
Do. new (25)	43.9	44.0
Kanebo Spin (50)		156.2
Do. new (25)		104.7
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	90.2	90.4

Second Section

	Clos. Sept	Oct
N Y K (50)	111.9	
Do. new (37½)	94.6	95.0
O S K (50)		99.1
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	84.5	85.4
Uraga Dock (50)	90.2	90.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.9	88.9
Hitachi Works (50)	78.2	76.8

Third Section

	Clos. Sept	Oct
S M R (50)	71.1	
Ikegai Automobile Ind	67.6	67.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	92.5	93.0
Japan Nickel	41.9	42.0
Japan Piston Ring	88.2	89.1
Furukawa Industry	99.5	100.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	144.8	144.7
Japan Carbon	88.1	89.1
Japan Fat	68.7	69.5
Japan Soda	44.6	45.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
Second 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.7
N. Y. K., old	111.2	111.6	111.2	111.3
Do. new	94.0	94.5	94.0	94.3
Kanebo Spinning	154.5	154.5	154.0	154.2
Do. new	102.8	103.1	102.8	103.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	89.8	90.0	89.5	89.6
Osaka Stock, new	72.9	73.0	72.8	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	68.3	68.7	68.3	68.4
Japan Oil	78.5	79.4	78.4	79.1
S. M. Railway	74.2	74.3	74.3	74.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.2	88.2	88.0	88.2
Hitachi Works	77.9	77.8	77.8	77.8
Japan Mining	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.6
Manchuria Ind	58.1	58.0	58.0	58.0

TO HOLD INAUGURAL MEET

The inaugural meeting of the North China Fertilizer Company will be held on August 31 at Peking, where the company will be established with a capital of Y40,000,000 with one fourth thereof paid simultaneously with establishment, half by the Japan Fertilizer Company and half by the North China Development Company. Munaki Shiraichi, Director of the Keijo Branch of the Japan Fertilizer Company is expected to fill the post of the first President of the new company. The main factory of the new company will be established at Taiyuan where it will engage in the production of ammonium sulphate utilizing the ample supply of lime and plaster available in the region.

FOR SOLID FOOD FRONT

Foodstuff Corporation Will Undertake Distribution Of Rice, Barley, Flour, Noodles, Other Preservable Provisions

(Concluded From Yesterday)

What work will be done by the Foodstuff Corporation whose organization has been outlined above, and how will it affect our wartime living conditions?

First, the Foodstuff Corporation will in accordance with the Government's fixed plans for the distribution of foodstuffs carry out the general distribution of rice and barley, wheat flour, dried noodles, dry bread, sweet potatoes, potatoes, starch, various grains and other designated foodstuffs; second, it will take all necessary steps for the storing of such foodstuffs which can be stored for a comparatively long period, such as salted and dried fish, refrigerated fish, canned provisions, dairy products, onions, dried noodles, dry bread, pickled radish, pickled plums, bean paste, soy-bean sauce, and cooking oil.

Under the general distribution plan, the essential foodstuffs will be distributed by the Central Foodstuff Corporation via the prefectural foodstuff corporations to individual households. An exception will be made with regard to rice, which is subjected to the Government monopoly and will therefore as a rule, not pass through the hands of the Central Foodstuff Corporation but will be sold directly by the Government to the prefectural foodstuff corporations, which will distribute it to the households either after polishing it or unpolished as it is. This, however, refers only to rice grown domestically; as to rice from Chosen, Taiwan, and other territories outside of Japan Proper, the Central Foodstuff Corporation will be charged to purchase such rice on behalf of the Government and hand it over to the latter.

Rye, barley, and wheat will, as a rule, be sold by the Government to the Central Foodstuff Corporation which will either work the grains or pass them on as they are to the prefectural corporations.

Dealers to Be Chosen

The preparation and manufacture of polished grains, wheat flour, dried noodles, and dry bread will be entrusted to the respective manufacturers by the Central Foodstuff Corporation which will then sell them to the prefectural corporation. Also the distribution of bread to households will be entrusted by the prefectural corporations to designated enterprises. Starch and flour from potatoes and sweet potatoes, which will be mixed with wheat flour in the process of manufacturing, will be purchased by the Central Foodstuff Corporation from the Japan Starch Company, Ltd., whereas potatoes and sweet potatoes as such will as a rule not be handled by the Central Foodstuff Corporation but will be distributed by the prefectural corporations together with rice whenever it is found necessary. The same also applies to various other grains which will, as a rule, not be handled by the central organ but distributed by the prefectural bodies from time to time in accordance with actual local needs.

Thus the Central Foodstuff Corporation will be obliged to make purchases of practically all the important foodstuffs with the exception of domestic rice. If under the circumstances the corporation should temporarily find itself in need of large amounts of capital it will be entitled to raise up to five times the amount of its paid-up capital through the issuance of "Foodstuff Corporation debentures" with regard to which the Government will guarantee the payment of principal and interest.

In Tokyo, Osaka and the other large cities of Japan, the Government had already before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, ordered the storing of emergency foodstuffs in scattered places, and thus perfected a well-equipped system to assure the smooth and swift distribution of the required amounts of food in any emergency situation. In future, the central food agency will be responsible for the storing of such emergency reserves throughout the nation.

Emergency Squads

Already at present, each prefecture and urban prefecture has its "Foodstuff National Defense Corps," organized with the rice distribution agencies as their nucleus. These corps have been giving rigid training to all their members under strict military discipline, preparing them for voluntary foodstuff delivery duties in times of air raids and other emergencies. These bodies, which were formed out of the ranks of the national rice traders league, will now be considerably enlarged and developed into an emergency foodstuff delivery organization under the direct control of the foodstuff corporations.

As seen above, the Central Foodstuff Corporation is a central organ for the control of essential foodstuffs and for the centralized and unified storing of emergency food reserves, whereas the prefectural corporations are chiefly establishing liaison with general consumers, i.e. individual households through the foodstuff distribution offices operated by the prefectural foodstuff corporations. For these new foodstuff corporation offices, altogether the existing distributive organization of the present rice and grains trade guilds will be utilized after certain changes and a remapping of the distribution districts.

Whereas, thus, in the past the distribution of essential foodstuffs was decentralized and unorganized in such a way that rice was obtained from the rice-dealers, noodles and flour from the provision grocers, bread from the bakery, and potatoes and sweet potatoes from the green grocers, and so on, in future, one and the same foodstuff corporation distribution office will carry out the general distribution of rice, wheat, noodles, bread, potatoes, and all other essential provisions. Only the problem concerning the distribution agencies for fresh fish and vegetables remains as an unsolved problem outside the corporation's sphere of activities, but at least so far as the so-called essential foodstuffs handled by the corporation are concerned, the required minimum supplies will always and absolutely be guaranteed, and the nation may thus forge ahead in its preparation for a long-term war with a feeling of perfect reassurance.

JAPAN'S FINANCES IN HEALTHY STATE

Total Revenue for 1941-42 Shows Increase of ¥2,156,000,000 Over Preceding Year

The healthy condition in which Japan's finance stands today is eloquently told in a recent announcement by the Finance Ministry showing the revenues and expenditures for 1941-42 whose account was closed on July 21, says the Asahi.

Japan's revenue for 1941-42, according to the Finance Ministry, amounted to Y8,601,695,000 against its expenditure of Y8,133,891,000, leaving a balance of revenue covering Y467,803,000 inclusive of the Y137,523,000 for disbursement in 1942-43. This means in other words that the pure balance of revenue for 1941-42 came up to Y330,279,000 including the Y12,000 brought forward from the fiscal year 1940-41. Therefore, the pure balance of revenue for the fiscal year 1941-42 amounted to Y330,267,000.

Items of Japan's revenue and expenditure follow:

(Revenue)	(Yen)
Ordinary Department	4.227.430.000
Extraordinary Department	4.324.264.000
(Ordinary revenue	1.333.214.000)
(Bond issues	2.406.275.000)
Brought forward from the surplus funds of the preceding fiscal year	584.774.000)
Total	8.601.695.000
(Expenditure)	
Ordinary Department	3.284.995.000
Extraordinary Department	4.848.895.000
Total	8.133.891.000

The income from taxation occupies the major portion of the ordinary revenue, covering Y3,255,000,000 of the entire ordinary revenue amounting to Y4,277,430,000. This shows an increase by Y339,000,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year. The stamp revenue was Y145,000,000 showing an increase of Y10,000,000 over the previous fiscal year's revenue under the same item. In the meantime, the revenue from various Government enterprises and from management of Government assets came up to Y600,763,000, showing an increase of Y101,000,000. All items taken into account, the total increase in ordinary revenue amounted to Y498,000,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year.

Of the extraordinary revenue, the revenue from bond issues comes first with Y2,406,000,000 showing an increase of Y1,124,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year, followed by the revenue from the temporary profit taxation covering Y997,000,000 showing an increase of Y260,000,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The total increase in the extraordinary revenue for 1941-42 reached Y1,658,000,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The grand total of the revenue for 1941-42 was Y8,601,000,000, which means an increase of Y2,156,000,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Bill Clearings

August 29
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	224,549	94,734
Balance	34,958	13,696

UNIT TRUST GUILD WILL BE ORGANIZED

Investments of General Public to Be Invited by Sale of 'Beneficiaries' Coupons'

With an agreement of views reached between the various trust concerns and the bill brokers concerned, the members of the Bill Brokers Control Association, namely, Kawashimaya, Yamaichi, Fujimoto, Koike and Kyodo, are shortly expected to organize an Investment Trust Guild in the capacity of trusters under the Japan Investment Trust Company which came into being some time ago in the capacity of trustees, reports the Chugai.

It is learned, according to the paper, that the guild will shortly organize units peculiar to each of the five bill brokers on the strength of the license granted by the Finance Ministry under date of August 24. The guild will commence the popular sale of "beneficiaries' coupons" so as to invite investments of the general public with the vital object of absorbing their idle money, of encouraging the nation's monetary savings and of replenishing working funds for industrial enterprises.

The paper observes that the guild is akin in its function to the now existing investment trust concern organized by the Nomura family, and that the latter will also be subjected to the control of the Bill Brokers Control Association.

Provisions of Control

The paper quotes the following provisions of the control to be exercised by the Bill Brokers Control Association:

1. Security brokers engaged in the trust of investments shall be duty bound to submit to the Control Association by the specified date an annual schedule of securities to be sold during the following fiscal year as well as a quarterly schedule of similar nature according to monthly classifications.

2. The chairman of the Bill Brokers Control Association shall be empowered to demand a modification of the schedule referred to in the preceding paragraph and to issue instructions that may be needed for the smooth execution of monetary control. He shall be further empowered to deal with the following items:

(a) Formation, change, and extension or reduction of life of contracts for investments.

(b) Selection of securities, time, method or terms of sale and purchase of securities.

(c) Method or terms of sale and purchase of securities by beneficiaries.

Outline of Business

The paper continues to give the following outline of the business contemplated by the Investment Trust Guild:

1. The holders of "beneficiary coupons," sold for ¥500 each, shall deserve a dividend of profit out of their investments on shares through the guild on a trust basis.

2. The money deposited with the guild shall be invested on national bonds, prefectural bonds, and debentures to the extent of 10 per cent or more as well as shares of various corporations within a limit of 75 per cent.

3. The guild shall be allowed to dispose of securities and to shift the brands of securities according to the fluctuations of share prices.

4. Trust shall have a life of five years subject to extension for a period of three years or less.

5. The guild shall make up for any shortage of the sum of original funds on the termination of trust, whereas trusters shall deserve a special emolument within a limit of 10 per cent of any excess if at all gained over the sum of original funds on the termination of trust.

Investments

SHARES sold or **bought** on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term **delivery.**

NIZO OBA

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Correspondence in English Invited.

LUGGAGE CARRIERS BODY HOLDS INAUGURAL MEET

Association Will Have Branch Offices at All Government Railway Stations

Based on its decision to form the All Japan Small Luggage Carriers Association by way of improving this important means of transportation, the Railways Ministry opened the inaugural meeting of the association at 4 p.m. Thursday at the Greater East Asia Hall. The meeting was attended by the Railways Minister, a number of competent officials under him, representatives of the Tsuun, or the Japan Land Transportation Company, etc.

The Association of Small Luggage Carriers will be placed under the control of the Japan Land Transportation Company, which in accordance with the instructions of the Railways Ministry holds itself responsible for the guidance of the new Association.

The Association will have its branch office at each traffic station of the Government Railways and the members belonging to such branch offices will have their offices at all railway stations concerned.

At the same time, the Association will establish in Tokyo the Union of All Small Luggage Carriers in Japan, which will open its branch in each district under the jurisdiction of each Traffic Bureau of the Government Railways.

The Union of All Small Luggage Carriers is expected to work in cooperation with the competent authorities for the improvement of the small luggage transportation business in the country.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7068.
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1942

The Special Mission to Nanking

The announcement of the appointment by the Japanese Government of three outstanding statesmen as special ambassadors on a mission to Nanking is a matter of prime importance. The object of this special mission, according to the official announcement, is to return the courtesy of the visits paid to Japan by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Republic of China and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, and by Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China.

It will be remembered that both on the occasion of the visit of President Wang Ching-wei in June of last year and also on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Chu Min-i on a special mission this spring, the National Government left no stone unturned to express to the Japanese nation the determination of China to cooperate in the great constructive aims which Japan envisages for all Asia. Particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the attitude of the National Government has been a matter of grateful appreciation by the Japanese nation. It is thus eminently fitting and proper that the Japanese Government should manifest its gratification and reciprocate the courtesy of the National Government of China by dispatching the three special ambassadors and their suite to China. No doubt the visit of this mission will have the happy effect of strengthening still further the cooperation between Japan and China.

An examination of the personnel of the mission indicates, moreover, that this mission is no mere matter of customary form and ceremony. The calibre of the men who are to serve as special envoys shows that a particularly great significance should be attached to this mission. It is an indication of the signal honor and courtesy which the Japanese Government is anxious to manifest toward China.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma is not only a former Premier but a distinguished senior statesman who has long held the highest positions in Japanese public life. That a man of such distinction, at his venerable age, should undertake a strenuous mission abroad is marked evidence of the importance with which Japan regards this occasion. It will be remembered that although Baron Hiranuma personally has had no intimate connection with Chinese affairs, it was during the period of his premiership that the basic treaty between China and Japan was signed. He, therefore, in a sense symbolizes the happy cooperation which has come to characterize the relations between the two countries in recent years.

Hachiro Arita, another of the special ambassadors, is a man well versed in Chinese affairs. Formerly the Foreign Minister of Japan and a diplomat of the first rank, he has been known for his constructive and sympathetic attitude toward the problems of China. It was he who was chiefly responsible for the negotiations for the basic treaty which now underlies the relations between Japan and China. His appointment, therefore, cannot be other than a welcome one from the point of view of both countries.

Ryutaro Nagai, the third of the special ambassadors, is a man who has held several Cabinet posts and is a statesman long interested in overseas affairs. His wide acquaintance among influential Chinese, his practical contacts in the field of international cooperative enterprises, and his recent connections as head of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association mark him as an especially qualified member of the mission.

The distinguished character of the personnel, which attests to the degree of courtesy which the Japanese Government wishes to manifest, is not the only significant thing about this mission. The fact that the dispatch of this mission follows so soon the exchanges of various missions between Japan and Manchoukuo, between China and Manchoukuo, and between Japan and Thailand bears eloquent testimony to the growing cordiality which has come to characterize the relationship among these four countries. Such an increasing intimacy between these nations is only natural, for the War of Greater East Asia is serving to demonstrate ever anew the vital interests which these countries share in common. The policy of the imperialistic Powers of the West in relation to the Asiatic countries which they sought to exploit was to keep them weak by keeping them apart. Divide and rule was their strategem. But now the countries of Asia are realizing more strongly than ever that as the old order of Anglo-American imperialism is thrown aside and a New Order appropriate for an independent Asia is established, they stand to gain in strength and profit by cooperating closely together.

This realization explains the growing intimacy in the relations among Japan, China, Manchoukuo, and Thailand—nations which, constituting the nucleus of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are destined to shine as examples for the other countries which are being brought into the Sphere. This growing intimacy proves that an international political structure conducive to the sound establishment of a Greater East Asia has already been completed and is constantly being strengthened.

In view of the auspicious progress of the task which Japan, in cooperation with these brother nations, is carrying on, it goes without saying that there is no occasion for any change in any of Japan's basic policies. In particular, in view of the singularly happy results ensuing from the close relations between the Japanese Government and National Government of China, there can be no thought of change in Japan's policy toward China. That policy compasses the overthrow of the renegade Chungking regime, which remains a humiliating dupe of the Anglo-American imperialists, and the strengthening of the National Government through the extension of any aid it may desire. This policy has been made clearer than ever by the forthcoming dispatch of the significant special Japanese mission to China.

Soroban (Abacus) Brought From China

The soroban was brought from China to Japan. The oldest examples in existence are the one in Ise Province belonging to the Bunan Era (1444-49) and the one that was used by Mayeda Toshiiye and handed down to his family, Marquis Mayeda. The Japanese at first used instruments imported from China or those made after the Chinese fashion. But there soon arose Japanese styled instruments, in which the balls were made sharply edged, whereas the Chinese abacus was provided with somewhat rounded balls. In China there is no evidence that the development of mathematics was influenced by the soroban. It was otherwise in Japan. As the soroban was simpler to manipulate than the calculating sticks, Japanese mathematicians were in general desirous of making as much use of the former as the case would permit. But higher equations could be solved only by means of the sticks, and not by the soroban. Consequently mathematicians hoped to devise a method by which calculations of all sorts could be carried out by means of the soroban. The establishment of infinite expansions and successive approximations resulted. There appears no trace, on the contrary, in Chinese mathematics contemporary or otherwise, of the soroban's having had so important an influence. (Extract from "Scientific Japan")

Old Japan Is Still With Us

Pessimists declare that the Old Japan is no more: They hold that in her modernization she has lost her individuality and broken the thread of her historic unity. Eminent European writers have regarded the present condition of affairs in Japan as transient and impermanent, a strange freak of orientalism sooner or later doomed to disintegration. They image our mutability in the straw sandals which we change at every stage of a journey: our disregard of all permanence in the wooden houses that are daily swept away by conflagrations. To them everything Japanese lacks solidity and stability, from the constantly vibrating land in which we dwell to the philosophy of Buddhism teaching the evanescence of all things.

It is true that the imperative needs of our sudden transformation from the old to the new life have swept away many landmarks of Old Japan: yet in spite of changes, we have still been able to remain true to our former ideals: though our sandals be changed, our journey continues: though our houses be burnt, our cities remain: and the earthquake but shows the virility of the mighty fish that upholds our island empire. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

August 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye sent a personal message to President Roosevelt through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, explaining Japan's views on the Pacific problems which are the subject of discussion in the Japanese-American negotiations, it was made public today. No light was thrown on the exact nature of the message. The message was sent, stated the Board of Information, "in view of the current international situation."

Commenting on the decision of the Iran Cabinet to cease hostilities, authoritative Berlin circles stated that further Iranian resistance was useless against an overwhelming force. "Nevertheless," said these quarters, in hailing the heroic actions of the Iranian people, "the lesson has been learned and the Iranians have honorably defended themselves against gangster assailants."

CHUNGKING REGIME WILL FALL AS RESULT OF NATURAL FORCES

Disappearance of China's Nationalism Foreseen With Establishment of Super-State in East Asia

By T. H. HO
Former Political Commentator of Shun Pao, Shanghai

With only a few months of military, naval and aerial operations, Japan smashed all the bases of operations for Britain and the United States, together with the Dutch East Indies, in East Asia, to the amazement of the world. Doubtlessly, the Chungking Regime's reliance on Anglo-Saxon Powers has been greatly shaken.

The Chungking Regime still fights on, despite the fact that it is already in a state of exhaustion after five full years of resistance, and suffered inconceivably serious losses in the course of resistance. The fate of Chungking is sealed, and its existence is extremely precarious.

Why has General Chiang Kai-shek got so much staying power? His line of supply from the Anglo-Saxon Powers has been already cut, and the supply of heavy arms from outside is out of the question. As to the supply of arms, the Chungking Regime can only manufacture small and light arms. And the resources both in material wealth and in man power at her disposal are also rapidly dwindling.

Origin in China

In the present article, the writer is not going to trace the historical development of China's nationalism, as there has been no one in China who has given sufficient study on this subject and even the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the ardent advocate of China's nationalism, did not give a full account of its history. But there is ground to believe that China's nationalism is of no remote origin, the history of which is not more than 100 years, although China has a written history of thousands of years and the Chinese nation reached her maturity long before the coming of the Westerners through the natural process of assimilation in the course of these long years. Despite the fact that China suffered several invasions from foreign races, there was little trace of feverish nationalism among the masses, even though there was evidence of this phenomena among the ruling class, whose nationalistic feelings, however, were not very strong.

General Yu Fee's famous resistance against the Kin invaders of the Tungusic Race, was due to the Royalty to the Sung Dynasty rather than due to the call of China's nationalism. When the Manchu Regime was at its height of power, there were also some remnant royalists of the Ming Dynasty, who were nationalists to a certain degree but what they actually desired was merely the restoration of the Ming Dynasty. Even Hong Siu-tsuan, the leader of Taiping Uprising, who is considered to be a nationalist now, also raised a slogan for the restoration of the Ming Dynasty when he started his campaign against the Manchus. Nationalism is evidently of a recent origin and has developed after the Opium War.

It is the spontaneous product of Western Imperialism after the Opium War, as since that time, the Chinese pride and sense of dignity as a nation had been greatly wounded. The Chinese have been bluffed, scorned, molested, offended, maltreated, discriminated against, humiliated, and disgraced in every way in her own land or overseas. A gloomy picture of a race of enslaved people is always haunting the thoughts of the majority of Chinese elite. The desire to restore their honor as a respectable race under these circumstances is of course intense and strong. The overwhelming nationalism throughout the country was given birth under these unfavorable circumstances. It is the natural product of imperialism.

The seeds of China's nationalism were sown by the Western Imperialists, but it did not turn to the Westerners for its revenge, and instead, it directed toward Japan as its object of attack. Chiang's policy of playing into the hands of Britain and the United States has much to do with this misconduct of China's nationalism. It also shows that the Anglo-Saxons were cunning in managing to shift this tide of nationalistic feeling and passion in the direction of Japan instead of they themselves.

Will Not Last

However China's nationalism, although has its role and mission to play and perform, will not last long. The unit of international organization will no longer be the nation state with full sovereignty and full right to wage war with other nations, but some super-nation-state or bloc of several nation-states. Within this super-nation-state or bloc of nations there will be no war, thus eliminating the wars between nations in the same bloc, although one bloc of nations may still have wars with some other mighty bloc of nations. This means that nationalism will disappear in the future, if certain conditions of organizing such large blocs are fulfilled.

This is not groundless assumption, the history of mankind points to such a destiny, and the appearance of large blocs of nations will serve as step-stones to the realization of a world-wide state with the whole of mankind welded into a harmonious whole, with every kind of contradictions and antagonisms neutralized and united, such as when the clans or tribes were merged into some higher organization—say a feudal state or a nation-state, the constituent parts of the state ceasing to wage war among themselves.

China's history illustrates this point especially clearly. According to Chinese records, there were 10,000 small states in China at the year of 2,206 B.C., when Emperor Yu assembled the feudal lords at Doo Shan. These tiny states were probably tribes in reality. At most, they were duchies and principalities. They were constantly at war with each other and among themselves until some bigger states were formed for after 440 years, the number of these so-called tiny states was reduced to about 3,000, a reduction of about 7,000 of them. This number was again reduced to 1,800 when Emperor Wu of Chow Dynasty, held his grand inspection of troops at 1126 B.C. and after that, this number of tiny states continued to diminish through annexation and merger. In the middle part of the Chow Dynasty, there were only over 100 states remaining in China, and up to the time of Spring and Autumn, the number of states in China was further reduced to 14 bigger states, and these were again amalgamated into 7 rival powers, which were finally unified into one Empire of the Chiang Dynasty.

The story of this historical fact illustrates that human society is ever on the ascent and growing into higher and larger organizations.

Future Outlook

Taking into consideration these facts, we are sure even though the Chungking Regime is still resisting Japan, that eventually there will be no reason for fighting between Japan and China. It is a question of a change of each other's psychology and outlook, and the provision of necessary conditions for effecting such a change. Furthermore, both the leading classes among the Chinese and Japanese are realizing that the two nations cannot maintain their national existence without effective cooperation or merging of interests through the formation of some bloc or league. It is quite evident that one nation, no matter how large she is, will find it very difficult to maintain her security with her own strength, owing either to shortage of strategical materials or to the backwardness of technique as in the case of China. For this reason, the nations within the sphere of a natural bloc should align themselves into one fighting unit in order to attain their common security. With the establishment of such a super-nation-state in the place of nation-states, the wars between and among the nations in the same bloc will invariably be found undesirable and thereby eliminated.

Change of Tactics

From the historical point of view, nationalism is only a transient phase, and in China, it is only the product of Western Imperialism, and once the pernicious imperialistic influences are liquidated and there is nothing else to stimulate or excite the feeling of the Chinese, it will gradually fade away. Japan's good intention toward China is now gradually appreciated by the Chinese population who have contacted the Japanese. Misrepresentation and perversion of Japan's real aim toward China by the Chungking Regime is of course partly responsible for this misunderstanding, but to subjugate

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READERS IN COUNCIL

A Message to Indians

To the Editor:

Is Britain carrying on her war against the Axis Powers and their Allies really to save Democracy according to her so loudly vaunted creed, or to crush the very spirit of Democracy, root and branch? Is she waging war to support the cause of justice and peace, or to efface them from this world of ours, in order to strengthen the tendons of her terroristic-Imperialism? Are her aims in connection with the present warfare something genuine and good, or simply based on hypocrisy to serve her ignoble designs? Such questions are most likely to arise in the hearts of such persons as are directly or indirectly connected or interested in the present war, in some way or other. I beg to invite their attention to the present situation of India, wherewith it will be easy enough for all to get a suitable reply to all such queries.

India's most legitimate demand for her political liberty and that by peaceful means is only being met by Britain with tragical atrocities and tyrannies. Her towns and villages are being subjected to air-raids, resulting in total destruction of life and property of the innocent people. Her peaceful demonstrations are answered by the thundering peals of machine guns and poison gas, and what not.

My worthy compatriots, both at home and abroad, Britain is our greatest and most dreadful enemy, and the realization of our most sacred aspirations only lies in a wholesale destruction of Britain. Let us spare nothing for the achievement of our noble aim. Negotiations are of no avail. Let us declare war against her.

Declare War

I would like to appeal to my compatriots to shake off their hallucination of applying peaceful means to the acquisition of our goal. Our peaceful means are proving to be not only inadequate but totally destructive to our cause. The only way left us at this juncture is to declare war against Britain without any further hesitation.

Why should we consider it below our dignity to wage war with our strong enemy without the help of others? Do we not see that none of the belligerent nations is carrying on her warfare singly? Our enemies boastfully say that they have formed a union of twenty-eight States, though as a matter of fact, most of them are ghosts and exiles. Are we afraid of a loss of prestige which we have not yet established? We are only misled and misdirected through the false propaganda of Britain and America, our enemies. Let us rise in arms and with united efforts exterminate the reign of terror in our land.

Unity Needed

It is very difficult to acquire liberty without a perfect unity among ourselves. Let our religious quarrels which are the results of British instigations be buried for ever. This is not the time for the establishment of a Hindu State or a Mohammedan State in India. Only united India will be a Paradise for all. Do not blindly imitate the hypocritical Democracies. They are only farcical. Far better Constitutions than theirs can be drafted which will be positively satisfactory for all. I have a full faith in the capability of my compatriots to do this. But if my assistance in this matter may seem to be desirable, I can draft out several Constitutions subject to the approval of our leaders.

The interests of our native chiefs should never be lost sight of. They are really more pitiable than the masses themselves. They may be induced to make a common cause with the Indian National Congress and the masses. Any assistance to Britain on their part will be destructive to the cause of the Indian liberty, and fatal to their own interests afterwards. Let my voice pass through their ears.

Roosevelt is in conspiracy with our enemy, Britain, hence he is also our enemy. Therefore his mediation is meaningless. As a matter of fact, we do not stand in need of anybody's mediation now, until the realization of our goal, complete independence.

S. R. VERMOS

August 26, 1942.

In the Periodicals

Kagaku Shicho, No. 8, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kagaku Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Originality, Reflection of University Education, Technique and Politics. Teacher's Letter and Friend's Letter, and Friends of Scientists.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Oda Nobunaga

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Much has been written about the Shogunate government. A great deal of what has been written is criticism, and not always flattering to the subject. And no little of such criticism is directed against the various historical heads of the Shogunate.

Yoritomo, the founder of that Shogunate form of government which was to last from the year 1193 until its complete overthrow by the Meiji Restoration but a short seventy years ago, is described as being hard, jealous, suspicious.

Yet there is the beautiful story of Senju-no-mae, in which the pens of both historians and dramatists delineate the exquisitely tender side of Yoritomo's personality, proving that he must have had inherent in his make-up those noble traits which alone permit a man to reach the supreme heights.

Hideyoshi was quarrelsome and vain. Yet his great sense of humor saved him, and led him to the high position which he now holds in Japanese history.

Iyeyasu of Tokugawa was willy and despotic. But he was also wise and daring, and eventually was able to write his name on the most brilliant pages of the annals of Japan.

Bushido is not made of valor alone. It is perhaps the first requisite; for what, beauty was to the Greeks, what law was to the Romans, courage has been to the Japanese.

Qualities of Bushido

But besides the element valor, there must also be mixed into the final product which is Bushido all those ideal qualities which great men in all ages possessed: The humor of Hideyoshi, the reverence of Takauji, the tenderness of Yoritomo, the wisdom of Iyeyasu, the loyalty of Oishi, the honor of Nisshinsai, and—the affection of Oda Nobunaga, of whom this tale is about.

Great Lord Imagawa Yoshimoto, feudal ruler of three mighty provinces—Suruga, Totomi, and Mikawa—was a chieftain whose tremendous power was matched only by his insatiable ambition. He had already brought under subjection no less a chief than Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who in a few more years was destined to found the Tokugawa Shogunate that remained unshakable until feudalism itself was destroyed.

"It is my greatest ambition to go to Kyoto, and there inscribe my name so deeply that my fame shall not be forgotten for a thousand years," he boasted. "I want a clear path all the way to the Imperial capital, and both sides of the way shall be lined with my domains.

"I think the time now ripe for the carrying out of my ambition. Make ready the greatest army which my provinces can muster, omitting not one single man who can bear a sword. And call together the mightiest and wiliest of my generals, and tell them to be prepared to march immediately to Kyoto."

Then Lord Imagawa Yoshimoto mounted his charger and himself rode at the head of his force of forty thousand men, beginning the momentous march to Kyoto. With banners flying defiantly he left his headquarters at Sumpu (which is present Shizuoka) on the twelfth day of May of the third year of Eiroku (1560).

His legion of forty thousand had no trouble in intimidating the petty chiefs which cowered before his might. The few who dared to oppose him were immediately and mercilessly destroyed.

Comes Upon Nobunaga

After five days of triumphant marching, the proud Yoshimoto drew nigh to modest little Kiyosu Castle.

"Is not Kiyosu Castle the home of Nobunaga, that upstart neighbor who clashes with my men often, and defies me always? So! Today I shall not only punish him for his impudence, I shall destroy him and wipe out his fief."

Kiyosu Castle was indeed the stronghold of Oda Nobunaga, who at the time was an independent feudal chief, though of very modest influence. He was the son of a self-made chieftain of no mean ability, who began life as a vassal, worked his way to independence, and finally set up for himself. Oda had succeeded his father, ruling his modest little estate in Owari Province.

An excited liegeman burst in upon Nobunaga, "My lord, Yoshimoto is marching down upon our castle with forty thousand men, all armed to the teeth.

"The report is that he is marching to Kyoto, and he has already subjugated or destroyed all who have dared to opose him along the way of his advance. And he will be at the gates of the castle in a few hours!"

The outlook was most serious for Nobunaga. He called a council of his military advisors.

Nobunaga's counsellors spoke first. "We must not oppose Yoshimoto on the field. That would be suicide."

Another liegeman worriedly added, "We are out-numbered. To try to stop Yoshimoto's army face to face would be like attempting to stem the ocean tide with a spade."

They agreed that the safest procedure would be to lock the gates of the castle, draw up the moats, and defy Yoshimoto from within, pinning their hopes on successfully holding out after permitting themselves to be besieged.

Nobunaga Disagrees

Nobunaga who all this time refused to take part in the council, suddenly spoke up. "Shame! is this a council of warriors? It appeareth more like a gathering of women!

"Listen!" he continued. His voice lowered, and he began to speak as if addressing a classroom of students. "In my study of the careers of the great generals of the past, I have noticed that they invariably lost their opportunities, who were bent on depending upon geographical advantages. They who fought a defensive battle never won victories.

"My father always used to teach me: 'If any neighbor break into thy domains, defend not the land, but concentrate upon attacking him.'

"I have always tried to follow his advice, and I will not foresake his teaching now, first because I am not a coward, and second, because our real chance for victory I know to be in attack, and not in defense." Nobunaga continued:

"Life and death are in the hands of fate. I will go out, and beat Yoshimoto in a single engagement, or let him have my head!"

Is Cool as Cucumber

On the night of the eighteenth it was reported that the enemy was fast approaching. This in no way disturbed the cool Nobunaga, who continued at banquets with his generals and samurai. He ordered instead, the feast to go on uninterruptedly.

He drank, and sang for himself the song of Atsumori out of the Kowaka-mai:

"A brief dream, a fleeting vision
Is the fifty years of man.
Who is there, that born once,
Never dies? Better
The longer life in Geten, where
Each life is
A half a thousand years.
And each day
The length of fifty summers."

Suddenly Nobunaga closed the banquet, and ordered his warriors together. A blast of a conch shell sounded the signal to battle array.

Nobunaga thrust two great swords into his belt, leaped upon his charger, and rode out, followed by only six horsemen.

On the way to battle he stopped at Atsuta Jinja, wherein was enshrined the Sacred Sword Kusa-nagi-no-tsurugi, and prayed for victory. By the time his homage to the shrine was over, his samurai caught up with him, their number amounting to six hundred.

Now he rode along the road which led to the encampment of Yoshimoto, calling out on the way the soldiers of his advance strongholds, until his force swelled to three thousand strong.

A little later a report came to him that an advance detachment of his men had already been defeated at Narumi, and put to flight. Nobunaga was wrathful.

Caught Off Guard

"Listen, all ye men!" he roared out. "Your life is mine today. The good name of my house, and the name of the house of each one of you, to go down to posterity, hangs upon this single battle!" He then rode on to Okehazama with his main force.

In the meanwhile Yoshimoto was revelling at a banquet in Okehazama. His six days of marching had been one unbroken stretch of victories, and his pride was swelled almost to the bursting point. He felt himself invincible.

It was the old, old story again. Momentary victories made Yoshimoto to forget his final objectives, and he became careless. At this banquet he was celebrating a victory that was not yet, and hot sake

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